DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 425 121 SO 030 561

TITLE	Take a Field Trip through the 1980s. Celebrate the Century Education Series.
INSTITUTION	Postal Service, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	1998-00-00
NOTE	144p.; For similar kits covering the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, see ED 420 619, ED 421 448, and ED 421 450, respectively. Some pictures may not reproduce well.
AVAILABLE FROM	United States Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, DC 20260-2437.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Elementary Secondary Education; *Heritage Education; Instructional Materials; *Material Culture; Modern History; Social Studies; *United States History
IDENTIFIERS	*Commemorative Stamps; Philately; *Postal Service; 1980s

ABSTRACT

This is one in a series of six kits that the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is publishing to help teach through stamps the history of the 20th century and the people, places, and events that have shaped our nation during the past 100 years. Each kit is designed to be taught as a complete and independent unit. The kit, which focuses on the 1980s, contains: (1) 10 teacher's lesson cards; (2) a resource guide; (3) 30 topic cards; (4) 30 student magazines; (5) a poster; and (6) assorted other materials for balloting and storage. The 10 lesson topics include: (1) "Celebrate the Century Vote!"; (2) "Let's get Stamping!"; (3) "'Rap Up' the Decade"; (4) "Doors to Science"; (5) "Sports Navigator: a Competitive Math Game"; (6) "Commemoration Celebration"; (7) "Video Documentary"; (8) "Aerobic Democracy"; (9) "Cat Tales"; and (10) "Fun in the Eighties." In addition to these kits, the U.S. Postal Service is celebrating the 20th century by issuing a limited-edition sheet of 15 commemorative stamps for every decade. (LB)

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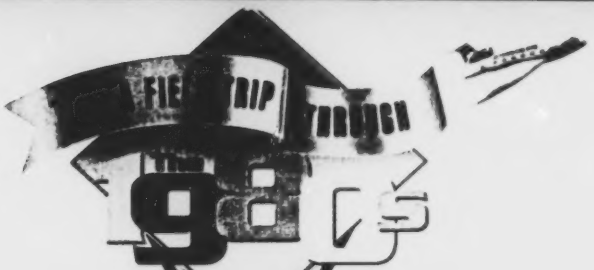
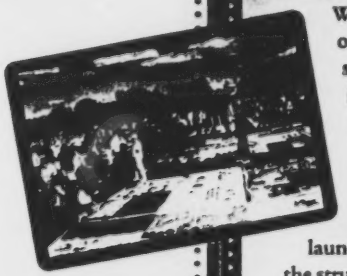


TAKE A FIELD TRIP THROUGH THE 1980s

Your students can become history makers in the classroom as they vote to capture America's memories of the '80s!

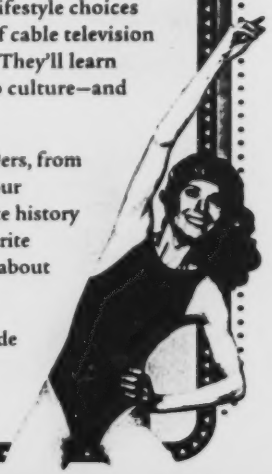


Welcome aboard USPS Flight 2000. On this leg of our field trip through the 20th century, our supersonic mail carrier will soar through the 1980s, introducing students to the important events, trends, facts, and fun of this memorable decade.

This segment of our journey carries students back in time to witness the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. They will observe the first launch of the space shuttle, the power of personal computers, and the struggle to uncover the causes of the AIDS epidemic.

The impact of technology and the desire to have fun are expressed in the entertainment, recreation, and lifestyle choices of the '80s. Students will explore the explosion of cable television and the growing popularity of the compact disc. They'll learn about video games, mountain bikes, and hip-hop culture—and much, much more.

From the Horowitz concert to the San Francisco 49ers, from *The Bonfire of the Vanities* to Cabbage Patch Kids®, your students will learn about the 1980s—and then create history themselves as they vote to commemorate their favorite subjects in stamps. It's the ideal way to excite kids about history and to Celebrate The Century™!



Ready for departure? Begin with the Resource Guide in pocket 1.

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Brought To You By The

United States Postal Service

In Cooperation With:

American Federation of Teachers

American Library Association

Consortium for School Networking

Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)

International Society for Technology in Education

Microsoft®

National Art Education Association

National Association of Elementary School Principals

National Council for History Education

National Council for the Social Studies

National Geographic Society

National Science Teachers Association

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Allen Kane

Executive Director,
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Azeezaly S. Jaffer

Manager, Stamp Marketing
Valoree Vargo

Project Manager

AZEEZALY S. JAFFER
MANAGER, STAMP SERVICES

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

VOTE BY FEBRUARY 28, 1999

Dear Teacher or Librarian:

The 1980s was an exciting decade of political contradictions and technological revolution. From the biggest military build-up in U.S. history to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the thaw in the Cold War era, from LPs to CDs, not to mention the sweeping revolution of the personal computer, this decade offers many fabulous teaching opportunities.

The United States Postal Service is very pleased to present your 1980s teaching materials, the fourth kit in our Celebrate The Century™ Education Series. This winter, the 1980s kit will help you launch your class into the exciting world of modern history. When your students cast their votes for their favorite 1980s stamp subjects, they will be making history, too!

All across the country, teachers and students have contributed to the Celebrate The Century™ program. Results have poured in from all 50 states and from American Department of Defense schools around the world. Voters came up with winners like Dr. Seuss' *The Cat in the Hat, Desegregation of Public Schools, Man Walks on the Moon, Peace Symbol*, and more.

Voting is easy! Special school ballots are included in your 1980s kit. Please, don't forget to use the postage-paid envelope to mail your class' ballots. The deadline is February 28, 1999. You and your students can also vote online. (For the 1960s, our online voting tripled!) Look for the interactive Celebrate The Century™ voting Web site, <http://stampvote.msn.com>. Visit the Postal service Web site at <http://www.usps.gov/ctc> for more information on the Celebrate The Century™ program.

Many of you have written to us with rave reviews as well as suggestions. We really appreciate these letters, and have put those suggestions to work! You asked for more stamp-collecting activities. In this kit, we've responded with *Lesson Two, Let's Get Stamping!* This is a great lesson for turning kids on to stamp collecting that also features an exciting, easy-to-use, online component.

We hope that you will find this program useful in many ways. It's a feet-first way to jump into American history. It demonstrates that "history" is new, not just old! Kids get jazzed about a great hobby for lifelong learning. And the "real-world" excitement of voting adds extra pep to your students' learning. You have new ways to integrate technology into your teaching. And you will have lasting materials you can use for teaching students about the 20th century for years to come.

Thank you for helping to make the Celebrate The Century™ Education Series such a great success. Keep those ideas and letters coming. Remember to vote on or before February 28, 1999.

Sincerely, THANK YOU!

P.S. In 22 metropolitan areas, CTC schools can invite Flash Wayback and other time travelers for a free evening presentation called Family Technology Night. Through February, this fun and engaging presentation will focus on using software and the Internet to find information and make a multimedia report on 1980s stamp topics; in March through May 1999, it will focus on 1990s topics. To get more information, visit the FTN web site, <http://www.microsoft.com/magazine/family> or call 1-800-203-5520 to register your school.

475 L'ENFANT PLAZA SW
WASHINGTON DC 20260-2435

Celebrate The Century™ 1980s Report Card

Your feedback is important to us. Please complete the information below. Mail this card separately when you mail your classroom ballots.

(Please Print)

Name

Home Address

City State Zip Code

( )
Home Telephone Home Email Address

School

School Address

( ) ( )
School Phone Fax Number

School Email Address Classroom Email Address

Grade Class size Position Number Years Teaching

Have you sent in response cards for any earlier kits?
❑ 1950s ❑ 1960s ❑ 1970s

When did you receive your 1980s kit?
/ /19__

Would you be interested in?
❑ Participating in a focus group in your area
❑ Participating in an Educator's Advisory Board

Which Celebrate The Century™ materials did you use?
❑ Teacher lesson cards
❑ Student magazines
❑ Topic cards
❑ Computer activities
❑ Ballots
❑ Poster
❑ Resource guide

Did your class vote for the 1980s?
❑ Yes ❑ No

Did you mail in your class ballots?
❑ Yes ❑ No

Which lessons (1-10), in whole or part, did you use with your class?

Do you intend to use more of the lessons during the course of the year?
❑ Yes ❑ No

When you decide to use a lesson, what is most important?
❑ Easy to implement
❑ Fits into curriculum
❑ Doesn't take long to complete-supplements curriculum
❑ Requires research

(Continued)
❑ Nifty activity
❑ Teaches stamp collecting

Do you have access to the following?

School		Classroom
❑	Computer	❑
❑	Internet	❑
❑	CD-ROM	❑
❑	VCR	❑
❑	Email	❑

If not, will you have access in the future?
❑ 6 months or less
❑ 1 year
❑ 2 years
❑ 3 years or more

Would you like more technology activities included in the kits?
❑ Yes ❑ No

Did you use any of the Internet resources listed below?
❑ USPS Celebrate The Century™ Web Site
❑ USPS Web Site (general)
❑ Microsoft® Encarta® Online
❑ Online Vote
❑ National Geographic World
❑ Other Web Sites

Would you like to receive more information about stamps and other USPS youth programs?
❑ Yes ❑ No

Information which you provide will be protected and only disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974. ©1998 U.S. Postal Service

BRC 196

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1	☐	*Horowitz Concert*
2	☐	*Fall of the Berlin Wa*
3	☐	*Arms Reduction Trea*
4	☐	*Vietnam Veterans Memorial*
5	☐	*American Hostages Free*
6	☐	*"E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial"*
7	☐	*Hip-Hop Culture*
8	☐	*Country Music*
9	☐	*"The Bonfire of the Vanities"*
10	☐	*"Cats"*
11	☐	*"The Cosby Show"*
12	☐	*NCAA March Madne*
13	☐	*Figure Skating*
14	☐	*Senior PGA Tour*
15	☐	*Lakers vs. Celtics*
16	☐	*San Francisco 49er*
17	☐	*Beach Volleyball*
18	☐	*Personal Computers*
19	☐	*AIDS Awareness*
20	☐	*Space Shuttle Program*
21	☐	*Compact Discs*
22	☐	*Cable TV*
23	☐	*Gene Mapping*
24	☐	*Video Games*
25	☐	*Aerobics*
26	☐	*Minivans*
27	☐	*Mountain Biking*
28	☐	*Cabbage Patch Kid*
29	☐	*Camcorders*
30	☐	*Talk Shows*

VOTE HERE OFFICIAL BALLOT: VOTE IN SCHOOL

Please
Use a dar
Vote for up to
lace an "X" in th
your choi
➡ D
glue
➡ Postmark by February 28, 1999.

VOTE

CELEBRATE 1¢ THE CENTURY™
PUT YOUR STAMP ON HISTORY
1900 • 2000
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

First Name | M.I. | Last Name

Street Address/PO Box

Street Address (continued)

City

State | ZIP + 4 | Country | Date of Birth (M M D D Y Y)

PHOTOCOPIES OF THE BALLOT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

1 Do you collect stamps? . . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

2 What is the size of your stamp collection? . . . . . ☐ 1-500 ☐ 500+

3 Does any other member of your family collect stamps? . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

4 Do you collect other items like dolls, sports cards, etc.? . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you have an idea for a stamp, please send it to: ...

(Submissions will be considered for future stamp programs unrelated to Celebrate The Century.™)

Attention: CTC™
Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee
United States Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW Room 4474E
Washington, DC 20260-2437

DO

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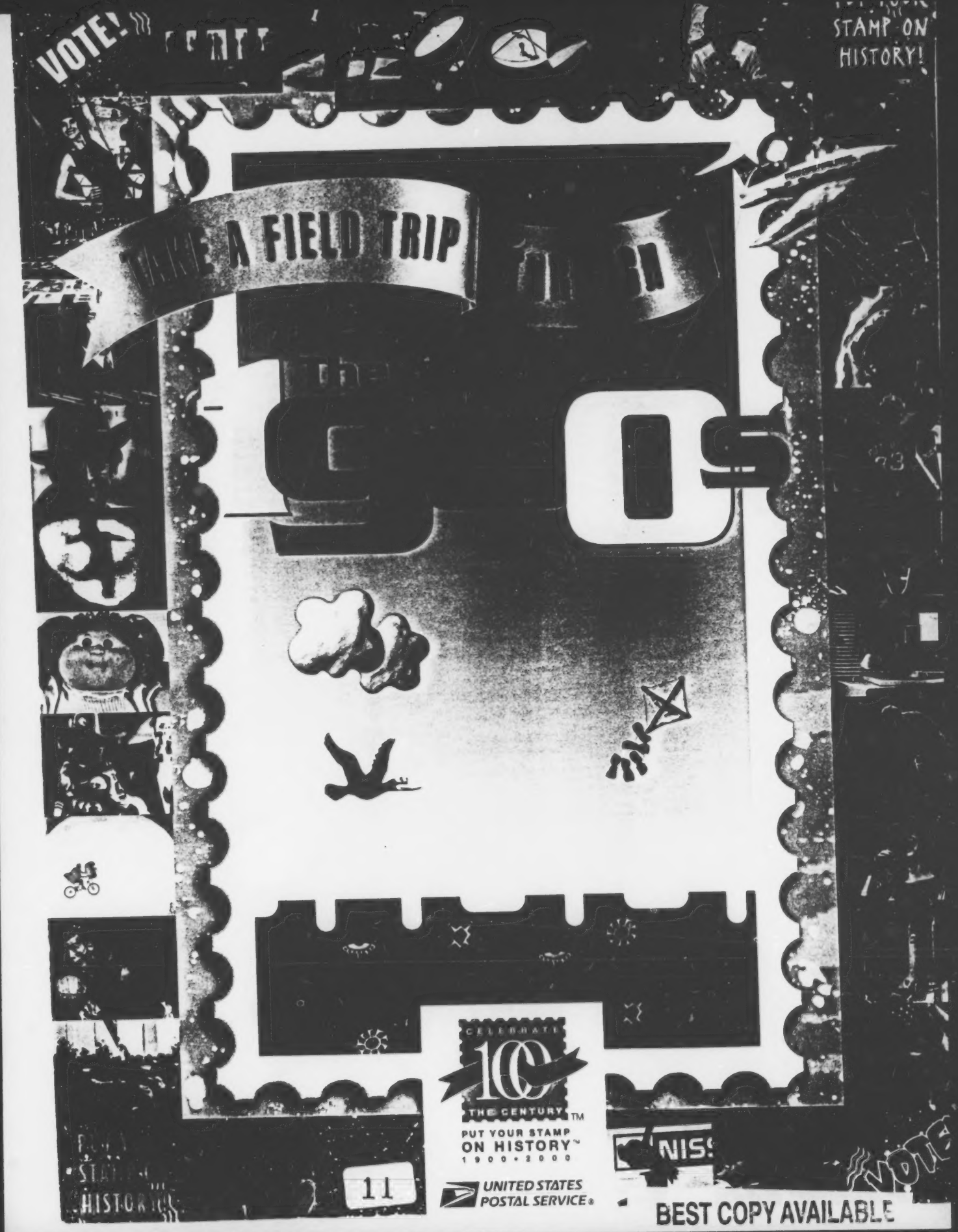

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CURRICULUM GRID

	ART	CITIZENSHIP	GEOGRAPHY (U.S.A.)	HISTORY (U.S.A.)	LANGUAGE ARTS	LIBRARY RESEARCH	MATH	MUSIC	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	SCIENCE	SOCIAL STUDIES	TEAMWORK	TECHNOLOGY EXTENSION
Lesson 1 **The Celebrate The Century™ Vote**													
Lesson 2 **Let's Get Stamping!**													
Lesson 3 **"Rap Up" the Decade**													
Lesson 4 **Doors to Science**													
Lesson 5 **Sports Navigator: A Competitive Match**													
Lesson 6 **Commemoration Celebration**	✈												✈
Lesson 7 **Video Documentary**				✈	✈							✈	✈
Lesson 8 **"Aerobic" Democracy**		✈			✈				✈		✈		✈
Lesson 9 **Cat Tales**					✈	✈		✈					✈
Lesson 10 **Fun in the Eighties**		✈			✈			✈	✈		✈		✈

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INTRODUCTION TO THE 1980s

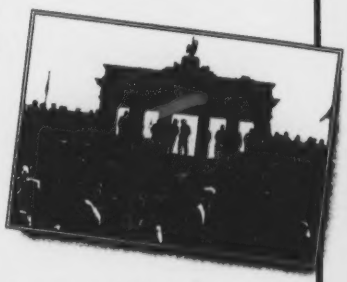
"Who shot J.R.?" "Greed is good." "Dress for success." "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" The 1980s were a decade of tremendous change and transition, which included both the largest peacetime military buildup in the history of the United States and a thaw in the Cold War.

In the United States, the 1980s will forever be associated with Ronald Reagan. Reagan's influence on American political and cultural life was so great that his Presidency virtually defines the decade. This easygoing former actor led with a style that was both assertive and reassuring to the public, and his election in 1980 marked the beginning of the "Reagan Revolution." Reagan asked voters; "Are you better off than you were four years ago?" and won a landslide victory. The 1980 election was shaped by voter dissatisfaction, and the traditionally Democratic "solid South" became part of a new Republican coalition. Republicans gained seats in the House and won control of the Senate. Reagan was reelected in 1984 by a spectacular margin and was succeeded in 1989 by his Vice President, George Bush.

Between 1979 and 1982, the country suffered a severe recession, a key factor in the election of 1980. Ronald Reagan believed that investment by the private sector, rather than the federal government, would bring about the economic recovery. He advocated a form of supply-side economics that prescribed tax cuts to stimulate growth. The resulting business prosperity was supposed to "trickle down" to working people in the form of new jobs and higher wages. Reagan's plan to restore growth and to balance the federal budget became popularly known as "Reaganomics." In an effort to stimulate business, tax rates were reduced. However, this policy did not generate sufficient revenue to offset money lost in the cuts, leading to vastly increased deficit spending and a mounting federal debt.

The 1980s was also a decade of global political change. President Reagan entered office as a committed Cold Warrior and presided over the biggest peacetime military buildup in U.S. history. This buildup preceded a period of softened Cold War tensions during the second half of the decade. Greater cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR was encouraged by a combination of factors, including the introduction of glasnost policies in the Soviet Union and the weakening and eventual collapse of several Communist governments in Europe. Symbolic events like the return of pianist Vladimir Horowitz to perform in his native Russia and the fall of the Berlin Wall appeared to forecast the end of the Cold War.

At home, however, economic growth and prosperity were not "trickling down" as hoped, and the gap between rich and poor increased. Popular culture exhibited a fascination with business, wealth, and conspicuous consumption, as typified by television shows like *Dallas* and movies like *Wall Street*. A new social group emerged - young upwardly mobile professionals, or "yuppies." Business culture popularized three-piece suits, power lunches, and networking the practice of socializing to garner business contacts. Supermodels and business moguls became celebrities as examples of high-rolling consumer culture.



Technology strongly influenced the entertainment industry during this decade. Compact discs began to outsell LP records, as music genres from country to rap and New Wave gained popularity. The continued popularity of videocassette recorders enabled growing numbers of people to watch everything from big-screen movies to exercise tapes at home. Radio and TV talk shows both reflected and drove public opinion, as they educated and entertained their audiences. Employing commercial communications satellites, cable television offered innovative programming that lured Americans away from broadcast television networks to specialized channels like ESPN and CNN.

A host of scientific and technological advances took place in the 1980s. The success of the space shuttle program, a major advance in the science of space travel, was clouded by the tragic 1986 *Challenger* disaster. Since the program resumed, space shuttle missions have performed important scientific functions and have become important sites of post-Cold War cooperation with the former Soviet Union. Still, the most influential technological advancement of the decade was the personal computer, which suddenly became a commonplace daily tool used by millions of Americans at school, at work, and at home.

AIDS, a frightening new disease with no cure, assumed epidemic proportions during the decade. Although activists charged that the government was slow to respond to the AIDS crisis, vigorous grassroots education campaigns taught Americans about the disease and how it is transmitted. The AIDS Memorial Quilt and red lapel ribbons have become enduring symbols of this struggle.

Many trends that emerged in the 1980s carried through into the 1990s. The deficit spending of the Reagan years left the nation with a potentially crippling national debt, and economic issues continued to dominate public debate. As the global economy continued to expand, the U.S. entered into a period of sustained economic growth during the mid-1990s. The end of the Cold War became a reality in the early 90s as well, with the final breakup of the Soviet Union and the reunification of Germany. Americans looked to the future with high hopes for the post-Cold War world.

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How to Use Your 1980s Celebrate The Century™ Education Kit

THE KIT

Your 1980s Celebrate The Century™ Education Kit is the fourth in a series of six kits that will span the 20th century. Each kit is designed to be taught as a complete and independent unit.

Your 1980s kit should contain:

- Welcome Letter from the U.S. Postal Service
- 10 Teacher's Lesson Cards
- 1 Resource Guide
- 30 Topic Cards
- 100 Ballots
- 1 Ballot Return Envelope
- 30 Student Magazines
- 1 Poster

If any component of your kit is missing, you can write to us at: Celebrate The Century™ Education Series, United States Postal Service, PO BOX 44342, WASHINGTON, DC 20078-0001, or call 1-(800)-450-INFO.

The Objectives:

Your 1980s kit is designed with the following objectives in mind:

- To enrich and supplement your existing curriculum
- To teach children U.S. history with interactive, hands-on lessons
- To enable your students to participate as educated voters in the United States Postal Service's Celebrate The Century™ vote

The Vote:

As we head toward the year 2000, the U.S. Postal Service is celebrating the 20th century by issuing a limited-edition sheet of 15 commemorative stamps for every decade. Because we wanted this to be a uniquely American celebration, we have invited all Americans—including kids—to vote on the stamps!

Which people, events, and trends should appear on stamps to commemorate each decade?

The American public will decide. People will find their Celebrate The Century™ ballots in post offices all across the country.

The first Celebrate The Century™ ballot covered the 1950s. We did not begin with the 1900s because of what our research with the American public told us. In general, people want to vote on stamps for the second half of the century. They told us to let our official Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee decide on the stamps for the first half of the century.

The Timeline

	Receive	Teach	Vote
1950s Kit	Jan. 1998	Jan./Feb. 1998	Feb. 1998
1960s Kit	April 1998	April/May 1998	May 1998
1970s Kit	Sept. 1998	Sept. 1998	Sept. 1998
1980s Kit	Jan. 1999	Jan. 1999	Feb. 1999
1990s Kit	Apr. 1999	April 1999	May 1999
1900 – 1940s Kit	Sept. 1999	Sept. 1999	No vote

The Classroom

We hope that you will enjoy teaching with your Celebrate The Century™ kit. Here are a few suggestions to help you to use it effectively:

□ Review the Curriculum Grid. Use the lessons that best fit your curriculum. Modify any lesson as needed.

● Please note that you don't need to complete all the lessons to vote.

▲ The official U.S. Postal Service voting period for 1980s commemorative stamp subjects will be through February of 1999. Entries should be mailed no later than February 28, 1999.

□ If your class needs to vote right away, distribute the student magazine, have children complete games, and then vote. Continue your program with the lessons.

● Watch for your Celebrate The Century™ 1990s kit. It will arrive in April 1999 and should be taught in April and/or May for the May 1999 vote.

▲ We hope this kit will be useful as you continue to teach contemporary U.S. history, even after the 1980s voting is over.

□ Most important, have fun teaching the 1980s. The Celebrate The Century™ Education Series and stamp collecting are terrific teaching tools with which to get kids excited about history.

How to Mail Your Class' 1980s Vote

- Students should vote in class on the official U.S. Postal Service ballots included in your 1980s kit.
- Students may vote for up to (but no more than) three topics in each of the five categories. They may vote for up to 15 topics altogether.
- Students should use dark ink or a soft, dark pencil to check squares.
- Please be sure that they fill in all information on the ballot.
- Collect all of the ballots.
- Mail all of your students' ballots in the enclosed postage-paid envelope on or before February 28, 1999.

LESSON 2

WORKSHEET A

LET'S GET STAMPING!

Stampers Cards™ are the cool new way to save stamps. Here are Stampers Cards in black and white. You can see both the backs and the fronts. Of course, real Stampers Cards are in full color. Plus they come with small plastic envelopes, called "mounts," to put the stamps in. A mount protects your stamp. It keeps the stamp clean and in good condition. After you put a stamp into the mount, you stick the mount onto the Stampers Card.

Endangered Species Stampers Card

American crocodile
Endangered Species
American crocodile
Crocodylus acutus
Series: Endangered Species
Design: Horizontal
Photographer: James Balog
Format: Pane of 15 stamps
Adult American crocodiles have dull, scaly hides, and may measure 12 feet long. A primary visible difference between this species and the alligator is the crocodile's longer, more tapered snout with protruding teeth. Although threatening in appearance, there are no recorded attacks on humans. It inhabits salty marshes of the Everglades and Florida Keys.

Great Gifts!

You can use stamps and shellac to create all kinds of great gifts: picture frames, earrings, collages, tissue boxes, and more. Here's how to make a jewelry box:

☐ Find a small box with a lid. Paint it a background color.

● When the paint is dry, glue commemorative stamps all over the outside of the box and the lid.

▲ When the glue is dry, paint over the stamps with shellac.

☐ When the shellac is dry, line the inside with red velvet from a fabric store. Glue the velvet in place with clear-drying glue.

Q. Why did the stamp run away?

A. It didn't want to get a lickin'.

Q. Why did the stamp collector have trouble leaving the post office?

A. Cause he was stuck on stamps!

Cool Collections

You can create a whole stamp album around a special theme. Check out stamps on the web at <http://www.stampsonline.com/collect>. Here are a few ideas: Animals, Flowers, Holidays, Airplanes

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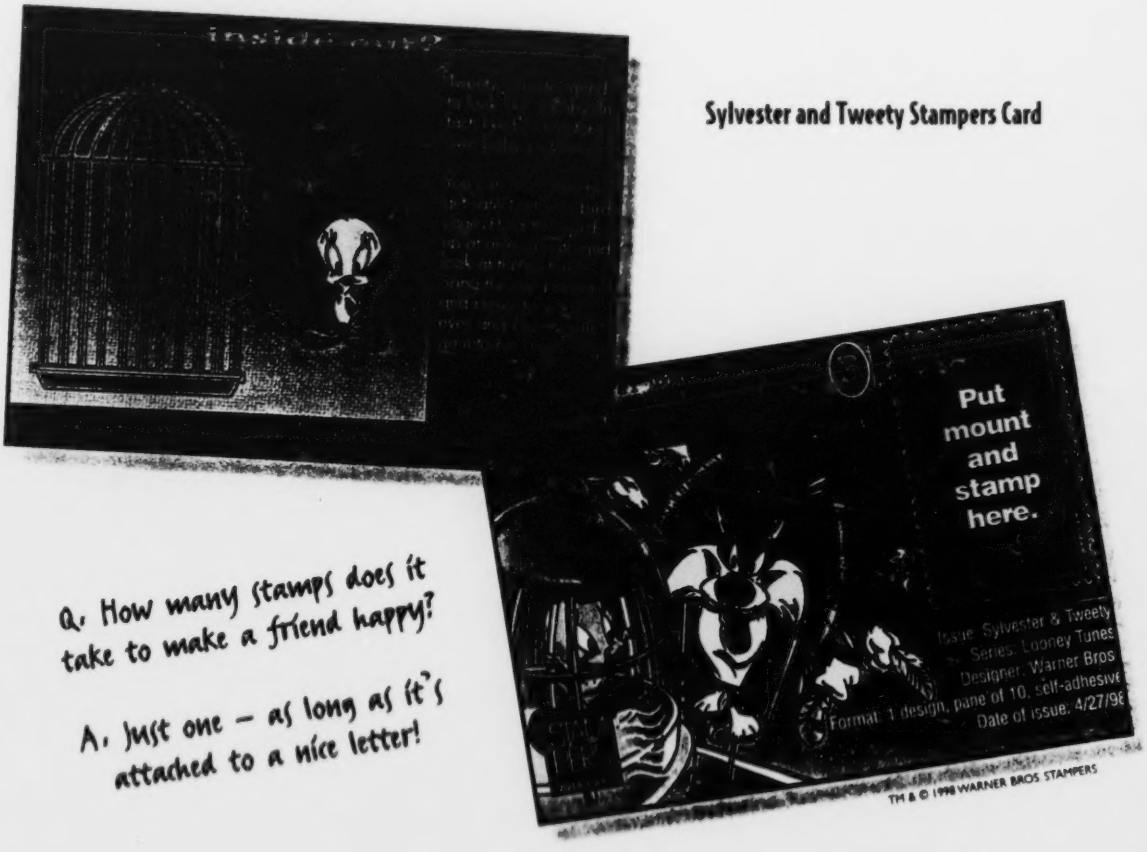
WORKSHEET 8

LET'S GET STAMPING!


Put mount and stamp here.
Issue: Sylvester & Tweety
Series: Looney Tunes
Designer: Warner Bros
Format: 1 design, pane of 10, self-adhesive
Date of issue: 4/27/96
TM & © 1998 WARNER BROS STAMPERS

Sylvester and Tweety Stampers Card

Q. How many stamps does it take to make a friend happy?

A. Just one – as long as it's attached to a nice letter!

Lift Off!

How do you get a used stamp off an envelope without damaging it?

1. Put the envelope in a pan of warm water, stamp-side down.

2. Wait about five minutes for the stamp glue to dissolve. The stamp will lift right off of the envelope – all by itself.

3. Gently remove the stamp from the water. (Use tweezers or stamp tongs – not fingers.)

4. Put the stamp between paper towels and under something heavy (like a book) to dry overnight. (If the stamp is the new self-stick kind, let the stamp dry with nothing touching the back. Flatten it after it dries.)

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LESSON 3

WORKSHEET

How to Write Rap Lyrics

Raps are talk songs. They are not sung; they are spoken. They have a very heavy beat and a lot of rhyme. Behind the speaker of a rap, there might be original music, "scratching" sounds, and parts of other peoples' songs.

To write your own rap, begin with your topic. You have to know enough about your topic to rap about it. Once you learn all about your topic, you're ready to rap.

Tell the whole story of your ballot topic in rhyme. Most raps rhyme in "couplets." That means lines rhyme two at a time. Lines one and two rhyme with each other, but not with the other lines. Lines three and four rhyme with each other, but not with the other lines. And so on. The two lines that rhyme together are a "couplet."

Begin your lyrics with a line that has a strong beat or rhythm. Rhyme the next line with the first. Try to repeat the same rhythm in the second line, too. Then begin a new rhyme with the third line. The fourth line should rhyme with the third line. Keep repeating this rhyming pattern.

The beat can be different in different lines. Some lines can be short; others, long. You might want to have a "refrain" in your lyrics, too. A refrain is a group of lines that remain the same and are repeated throughout the song.

A rap about the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War might begin like this:

I want to tell you 'bout a war that was really cold.
Not a shot was fired, the way it was told.
But a lot of folks suffered from this evil war.
It divided up families; it divided up more.

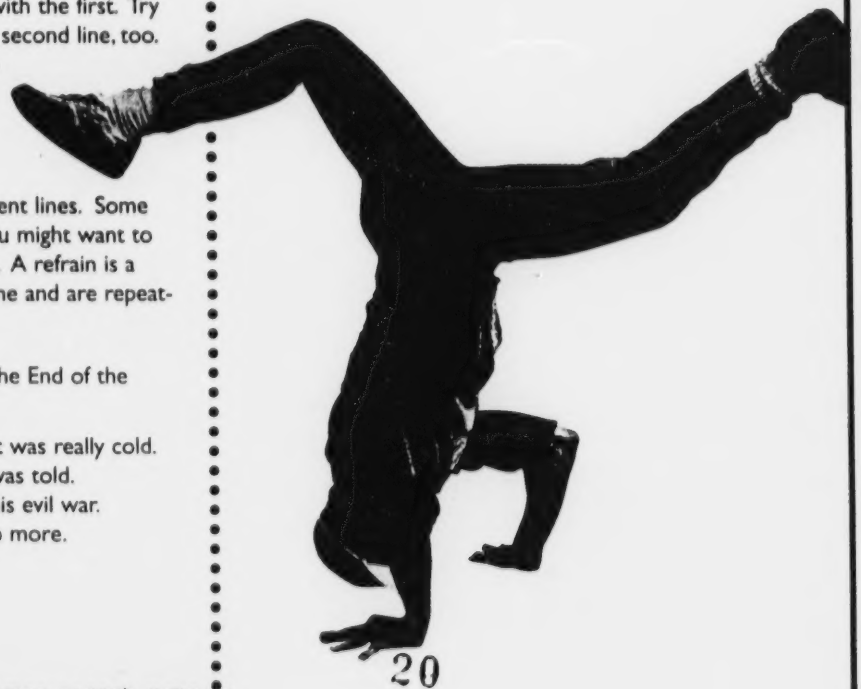
Refrain:
Berlin
can't win.
Berlin
can't win.

If you want to, you can pretend to be a person from the 1980s who is actually experiencing the ballot topic. For example, you might be a figure skater working hard to go to the Olympic Games, or a Vietnam veteran seeing the Vietnam Veterans Memorial for the first time.

A Rhyming Alphabet:

Use this special phonetic alphabet to help you find more rhymes. Begin your word with each of the following letters and consonant blends; make a list of all the "words" that make sense.

B, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Z, BL, BR, CH, DR, FL, FR, GL, GR, KL, KR, PR, SH, SHR, SL, ST, STR, TH, THR, TR



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LESSON 5

WORKSHEET A

SPORTS NAVIGATOR

A Competitive Math Game

THE RULES

- □ All teams start in Denver, Colorado, at 12:01 a.m. Sunday morning.
- ● Each team travels on a tour bus with two drivers.
- ▲ Each team has one month (31 days) to complete the tour.
- □ Assume all cities and towns have the fields, courts, or ice rinks to support your performance.
- ● Each team starts with $5,500.
- ▲ Travel by bus, including gas and drivers, costs $.50 a mile.
- □ Travel time by bus is 60 miles an hour.
- ● A demonstration game or performance takes one day, including rest.
- ▲ You can leave any city where your team gives a demonstration game or performance 24 hours after you arrive.
- □ All other time, including sleeping and eating time, can be spent on the bus.
- ● You can begin a performance or game any time EXCEPT between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
- ▲ Because of poor public attendance, your team cannot give a performance or play a game on a Monday.

Formulas for calculating numbers of viewers

(Round off fractions to nearest whole number.)

● Big City Formula: (more than 1 million population)

Viewers=10% of population. 20% of viewers will vote yes. Plus additional TV viewers. Additional TV viewers = 55% of city population. 1% of TV viewers will vote yes.

□ Medium City Formula: (between 200,000 and 1 million population)

Viewers = 25% of population. 20% of viewers will vote yes. TV coverage only in cities with more than 500,000 population. Additional TV viewers = 65% of city population. 2% of TV viewers will vote yes.

▲ Small City Formula: (less than 200,000 population)

Viewers = 65% of population. 35% of Viewers will vote yes. No TV coverage.

For example: Los Angeles: Population 3,485,398. Use the Big City Formula.

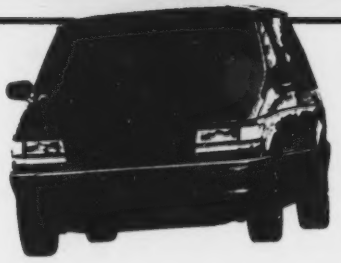
Note: all fractions are rounded off to closest whole number.

City	Population	Viewers	**Yes votes**	Plus TV viewers	**TV viewers yes votes**	**Total yes votes**
LA	3,485,398	348,540	**69,708**	1,916,969	**19,170**	**88,878**

Tape paper onto this grid and draw more lines. Use it to figure out numbers for other cities.

LESSON 5

WORKSHEET 8



SPORTS NAVIGATOR

POPULATION CHART

City Populations 1990 U.S. Census

U.S. Census Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

Albany, NY 101,082
Albuquerque, NM 384,736
Amarillo, TX 157,615
Atlanta, GA 394,017
Baltimore, MD 736,014
Baton Rouge, LA 219,531
Billings, MT 81,151
Birmingham, AL 265,968
Bismarck, ND 49,256
Boise, ID 125,738
Boston, MA 574,283
Buffalo, NY 328,123
Burlington, VT 39,127
Charleston, WV 57,287
Charlotte, NC 395,934
Cheyenne, WY 50,008
Chicago, IL 2,783,726
Cincinnati, OH 364,040
Cleveland, OH 505,616
Colorado Springs, CO 281,140
Columbus, OH 632,910
Dallas, TX 1,006,877
Denver, CO 467,610
Des Moines, IA 193,187
Detroit, MI 1,027,974
El Paso, TX 515,342
Hartford, CT 139,739
Houston, TX 1,630,553
Indianapolis, IN 731,327
Jackson, MS 196,637
Jacksonville, FL 635,230
Kansas City, MO 435,146
Las Vegas, NV 258,295
Lincoln, NE 191,972
Little Rock, AR 175,795
Los Angeles, CA 3,485,398
Louisville, KY 269,063
Memphis, TN 610,337
Miami, FL 358,548
Milwaukee, WI 628,008
Minneapolis, MN 368,383
Mobile, AL 196,278
Nashville-Davidson area, TN 448,374
New Orleans, LA 496,938
New York, NY 7,332,564
Norfolk, VA 261,229
Oklahoma City, OK 444,719
Omaha, NE 335,795
Orlando, FL 164,693
Philadelphia, PA 1,585,577
Phoenix, AZ 983,403
Pittsburgh, PA 369,879
Portland, ME 64,358
Portland, OR 437,319
Providence, RI 160,728
Raleigh, NC 207,951
Rapid City, SD 54,523
Reno, NV 133,850
Richmond, VA 203,056
St. Louis, MO 396,685
Salt Lake City, UT 159,936
San Antonio, TX 935,933
San Diego, CA 1,110,549
San Francisco, CA 723,959
Seattle (county subdivision), WA 807,786
Tampa (county subdivision), FL 489,376
Washington, DC 606,900
Wichita, KS 304,011

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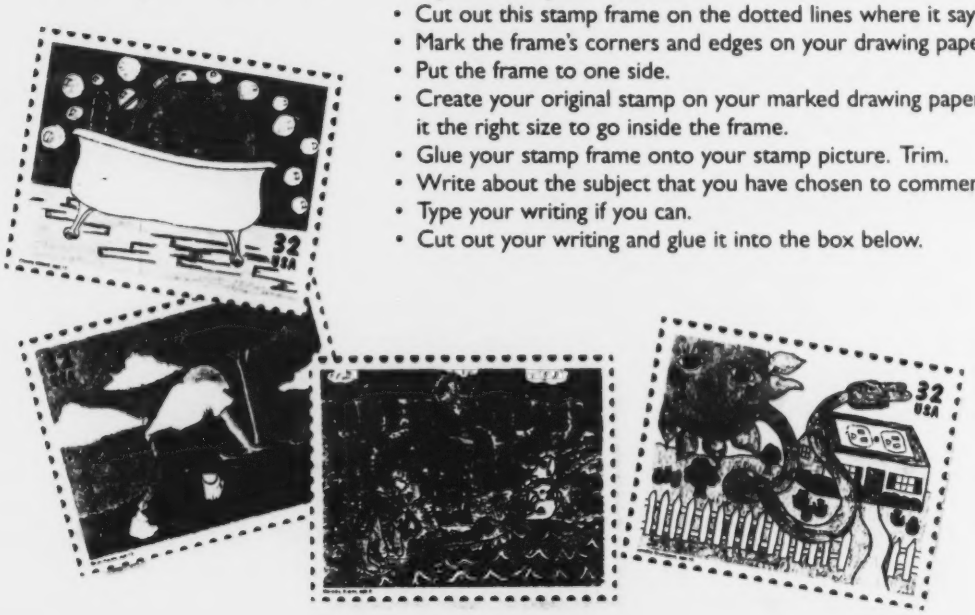
LESSON 6

WORKSHEET

Stamp Frame

Here's how to create your own, special Commemoration Celebration stamp.

- Your stamp should celebrate something or someone from your community. It is your own special creation!
- Cut out this stamp frame on the dotted lines where it says, "cut here."
- Mark the frame's corners and edges on your drawing paper.
- Put the frame to one side.
- Create your original stamp on your marked drawing paper. Be sure to make it the right size to go inside the frame.
- Glue your stamp frame onto your stamp picture. Trim.
- Write about the subject that you have chosen to commemorate.
- Type your writing if you can.
- Cut out your writing and glue it into the box below.



cut here

cut here

cut here

Glue your paper with your writing here.

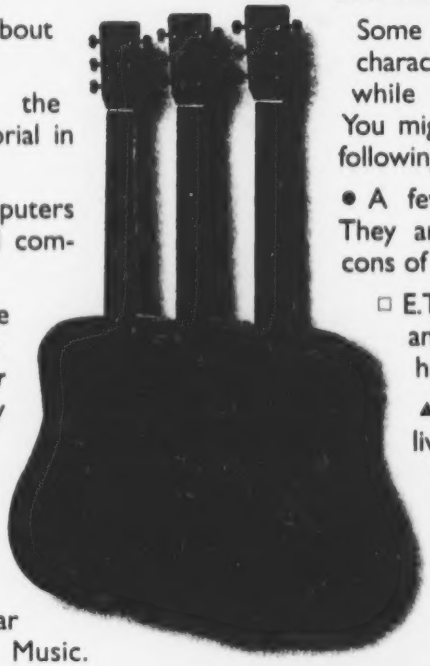
LESSON 7

WORKSHEET

Some Interview Ideas

YOU MIGHT INTERVIEW SOME OF THE FOLLOWING:

- A German immigrant about the fall of the Berlin Wall.
- ▲ A social studies teacher about any 1980s topic.
- □ Parents and grandparents about any 1980s topic.
- Some adults who have worked for peace about nuclear disarmament.
- ▲ A war veteran about nuclear disarmament.
- □ A music teacher or a pianist about Horowitz.
- Vietnam veterans about the Vietnam War and the memorial in Washington.
- ▲ Someone who knows computers well about the first personal computers.
- □ A bunch of different people who remember the moment of the space shuttle *Challenger* accident about their memory of the disaster.
- Somebody who knows how to break dance about hip-hop. (Get a dance demonstration, too.)
- ▲ Someone who can play guitar and sing about Country Music. (Tape a performance.)
- □ Local writers about Tom Wolfe's book, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*.
- Some basketball fans about the 1980s LA Lakers and the Boston Celtics.
- ▲ An older person who golfs about the SENIOR PGA TOUR.
- □ A minivan owner about the minivan. (Get a guided tour of a 1980s van.)
- Owner of a mountain bike about the bike. (Show the bike, too.)



TO EXTEND THE LESSON:

JUST FOR FUN INTERVIEWS:

Some students can dress up as characters. Then interview them while they talk in-character. You might interview some of the following:

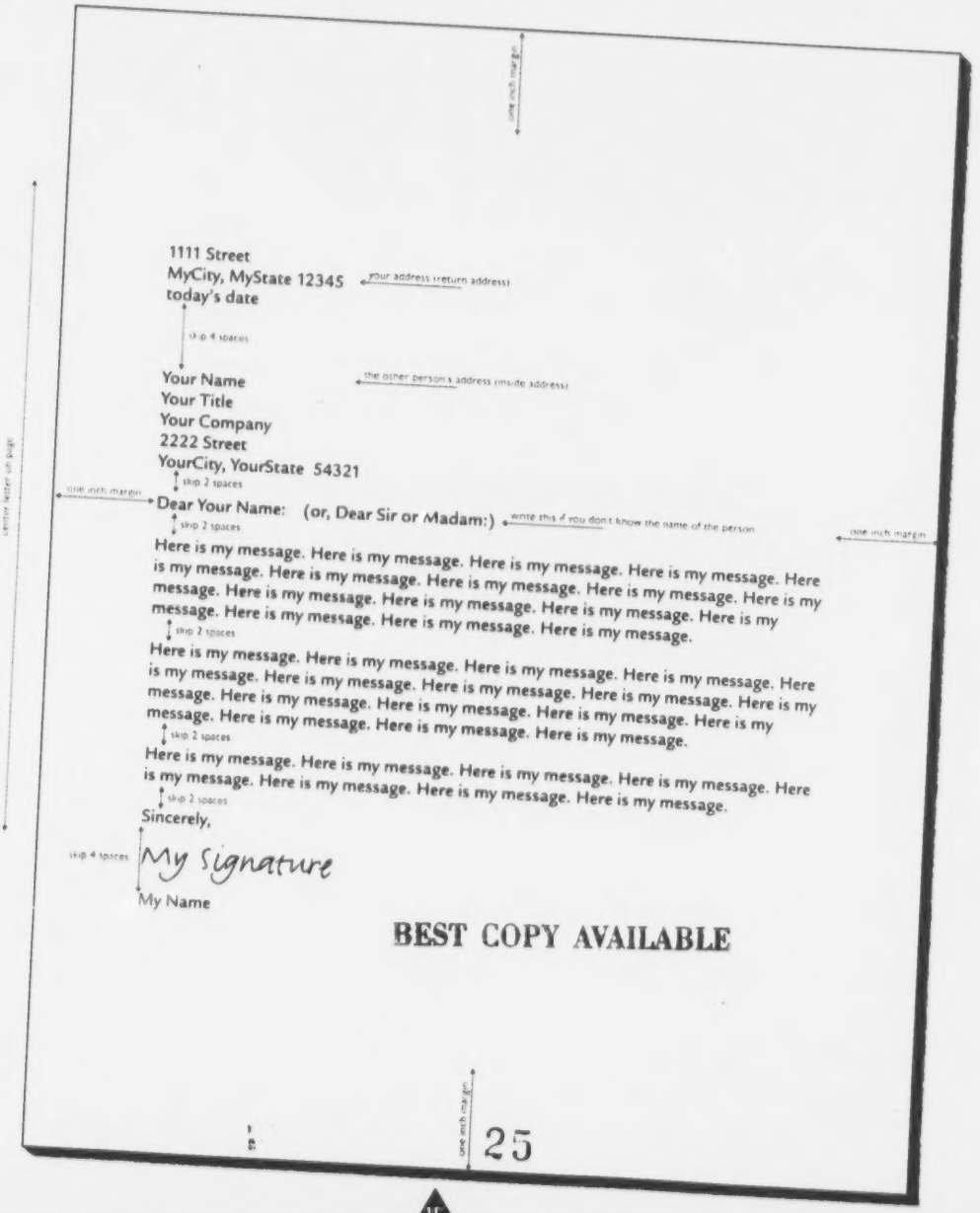
- A few Cabbage Patch Kids®. They argue about the pros and cons of being dolls.
- □ E.T. after he goes home. Elliott and friends can be visiting him there.
- ▲ Some cats from *Cats*. One lives in an alley and wants a home. One feels superior to all the other cats. One is only interested in food.
- A kid who is showing you how to use a new 1980s video game.
- □ A kid dressed up in cowboy clothes and lip-synching a country song.

LESSON 8

WORKSHEET

How to Write a Business Letter

To write a good business letter, you must follow all the rules of good spelling, good grammar, and proper punctuation. Your letter should also be "formatted" in the right way, too. That means it should have the correct shape with the right number of spaces and the correct margins. A professional business letter should be typed, too. Type your letter, if possible. Be sure to ask the following: 1. How many registered voters reside in our county and in our state? 2. How many people of voting age reside in our county and state? 3. How many people in our county and in our state voted in our last election? Here is the "format" for a good business letter.


one inch margin
center letter on page
1111 Street
MyCity, MyState 12345
your address (return address)
today's date
skip 4 spaces
Your Name
Your Title
Your Company
2222 Street
YourCity, YourState 54321
the other person's address (inside address)
skip 2 spaces
one inch margin
Dear Your Name: (or, Dear Sir or Madam:)
write this if you don't know the name of the person
skip 2 spaces
one inch margin
Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message. Here is my message.
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skip 2 spaces
Sincerely,
skip 4 spaces
My signature
My Name
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one inch margin
25

LESSON 9

WORKSHEET

How to write a Cat Tale

Get ready to write!

Before you write your Cat Tale, think about your cat and his or her adventure.

What kind of cat are you? _____

What does your cat look like? _____

What does your cat sound like and feel like? _____

What does your cat like and hate? _____

Who are your cat's friends? Enemies? _____

Where does your cat live? _____

Describe the place: _____

What is your cat's name?

A story always involves a problem and a solution. What problem will your cat encounter? _____

What will be the solution? _____

To write your story:

Here are some suggestions:

- ☐ Remember to speak in your cat's voice. You ARE your cat!
- ● Your story should answer Who, What, Where, Why, and How?
- ▲ What happens? Describe your actions. Describe what others do. What happens next?
- ☐ Remember to include how you (as a cat) feel and how others feel.
- ● Describe yourself and others. Describe where you live. Give details of color, sound, and smell. Try to use simile (comparisons that use "like" or "as": The wind sounded like a howl!) and metaphor (comparisons that don't use "like" or "as": The wind was a long howl!).
- ▲ Try to use exciting verbs. Verbs like "have" and "are" or "is" can be boring. Try verbs that pack a lot of action.
- ☐ Begin your story right in the middle of the problem.
- ● End your story as soon as the problem is solved.
- ▲ Fit the description in between the action.
- ☐ Include dialogue (that means parts where people or animals talk).

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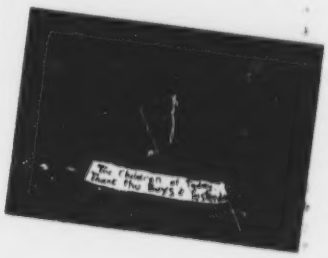
1980s Vocabulary Words

Acronym: a word formed from the first letter or letters of several words and pronounced as one word, such as NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) or AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)

Aerobics: exercise that results in an increase in breathing and heart rate, such as running, bicycling, or swimming

Allies: friends or people who work together for a special purpose; countries who fight on the same sic in a war



Amateur: person who pursues an interest for pleasure, not for money

Ascend: to go up, rise, or climb up

Ballad: a song that tells a story

Broadway: area in New York known for its theaters and their live performances

Chromosome: a small part of a cell that contains genes

Collegiate: relating to college, such as collegiate sports

Communism: a system in which the government controls property and production

Compromise: negotiate, make a deal, or settle a quarrel

Decade: 10 years

Dedication (of a memorial, statue, or building): naming something in honor of a person, place, or thing

Deregulation: to curb or put an end to government rules in a specific industry such as airlines

Digital: referring to information expressed in numbers

Disarmament: reduction in the number of weapons

Dominate: control or influence by strength or power

Ethnic: pertaining to a group of people with the same race, nationality, religion, or culture

Fatal: causing death or destruction

Fiddle: musical instrument similar to a violin, often used in folk or country music

Gene: located on a chromosome inside a cell, decides hereditary traits like hair color, eye color

Granite: a very hard rock often used in buildings and monuments

Hereditary: inherited from one's parents

Immune: protected from or highly resistant to

Interracial: between, among, or affecting different races

Memento: object to help remember a person, place, or event

Memorial: tribute to a person, place, or thing

Nuclear: having to do with atoms or atomic energy

Revolution: a dramatic change, such as in a government, sometimes by war

Rivalry: competition

Satire: a work that humorously exposes imperfections

Situation comedy: a funny TV show, with a continuing set or characters, such as *The Cosby Show*

Superpower: a very powerful country, such as the United States

Unanimous: agreed to by everyone involved

Veteran: a person who served in the armed forces or in a war

Wall Street: area of New York City where financial experts work; also home to the New York Stock Exchange

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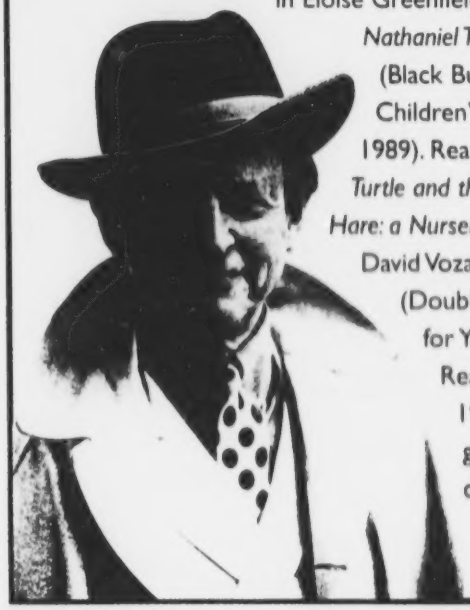
Tips for Librarians

To celebrate *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial*, host an "aliens" film festival at the library. Rent old movies like *The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms*, *The Invasion of the Body Snatchers*, *The War of the Worlds*, or the 3-D *The Creature from the Black Lagoon*. Invite children to draw their favorite extra-terrestrials and display them. Tie in drawing books like *Draw Science Fiction* by Granger Davis (Lowell House, 1995). Invite a local artist or art teacher to judge the results.

Rap and hip-hop, the "hot" music of the '80s, have influenced music and poetry of our culture. Highlight these contributions by staging a celebration of African-American literature and music in the library. Invite students to read from poetry anthologies such as *I Am the Darker Brother: An Anthology of Modern Poems by African Americans* edited by Arnold Adoff (Simon & Schuster, 1997). Stage a poetry slam, where students share their own poetry and rap with the audience. For younger children, hold a rap celebration by reading rap poems in Eloise Greenfield's book, *Nathaniel Talking* (Black Butterfly Children's Books, 1989). Read *M.C. Turtle and the Hip Hop Hare: a Nursery Rap* by David Vozar (Doubleday Book for Young Readers, 1995) with a group of children. Then invite them to write their own rap version of another favorite Mother Goose rhyme.



Personal computers gained popularity in the '80s, and today's libraries use computers in almost every area, from checking out books to finding information. Highlight the ways personal computers help library users by hosting a "Kids Connect @ the Library" program. Invite children and their parents to learn about the library's computerized resources, including the catalog, online databases, multimedia CD-ROMs to check out, and access to the Internet. Emphasize the librarian's role in guiding children to safe and appropriate Web sites. Show how students and families get help with homework questions through the American Association of School Librarians <http://www.ala.org/ICONN>. Ask children to nominate their favorite Web sites to include on the library's Web page or in a handout for other patrons. Start a teen group to suggest sites of interest to teenagers. The American Library Association provides a rich source of notable web sites for children and teens, along with tips for parents, <http://www.ala.org/parentspage/greatsites/amazing.html>.

Mountain bikes became a popular mode of transportation in the '80s. Hold a bicycle rodeo in the library parking lot, and invite the local police department to offer safety tips. Have each participant complete a simple circuit of bicycle skills, such as turning a tight circle. A bike store may donate a helmet, water bottle or other bike gear as prizes. Just for

Tips for Librarians

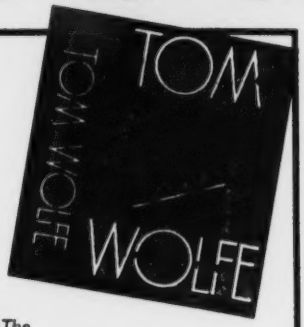
fun, show the movie, *The Remarkable Riderless Runaway Tricycle* (Phoenix Films), and display books on mountain biking.

1980s Caldecott and Newbery Awards: Artist Chris Van Allsburg won two Caldecott Awards, for *Jumanji* in 1982 (Houghton Mifflin) and for *The Polar Express* in 1986 (Houghton Mifflin). Both books have mysterious elements that invite readers to speculate about what happens next. Create a display in the library of Van Allsburg's many picture books. Then ask children to write their own sequels.

During National Poetry Month in April, use two Newbery Award books to start a poetry celebration: Nancy Willard's 1982 winner, *A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers*, (Harcourt) and Paul Fleischman's 1989 winner, *Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices* (Harper). Fleischman's book, designed for two readers, is a perfect beginning to a Reader's Theater program. After sharing Willard's book, explore William Blake's *Songs of Innocence* with students. Invite them to nominate their own favorite books of poetry for an award. More ideas for poetry programs can be found in Caroline Feller Bauer's book, *The Poetry Break: An Annotated Anthology with Ideas for Introducing Children to Poetry* (H.W. Wilson, 1994).

Doll collecting has a long history, attracting both children and adults. In honor of the 1980s craze, invite local collectors to display their Cabbage Patch Kids®. To kick off the exhibit, hold a doll's tea party at the library and invite children to bring in their favorite collectible dolls. Use Lucille Recht Penner's book, *The Tea Party Book:* (Random House, 1993) for party ideas. Display books on dolls and doll collecting, including the many books based on the popular American Girls dolls of the 1990s.

The "new traditionalists" of the 1980s returned to the old-timey instruments of their roots. Introduce children to their music by playing a few cuts from their recordings. Borrow traditional instruments from a local music shop or school or ask a music teacher to show children how they are played. Then demonstrate how to make simple traditional instruments from shoeboxes, rubber bands, and other household objects; use books like Helen Drew's *My First Music Book* (Dorling Kindersley, 1993) for directions.



Suggested Reading for Adults

People and Events

Maier, Charles S. *Dissolution: The Crisis of Communism and the End of East Germany*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1997.

Meyer, Peter, ed. *The Wall: A Day at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.

Palmer, Laura. *Shrapnel in the Heart: Letters and Remembrance from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial*. New York: Vintage Books, 1988.

Pemberton, William E. *Exit With Honor: The Life and Presidency of Ronald Reagan*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe Inc., 1998.

Schonberg, Harold C. *Horowitz: His Life and Music*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992.

Stokes, Gale. *The Walls Came Tumbling Down: The Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Science and Technology

Campbell-Kelly, Martin and William Aspray. *Computer: A History of the Information Machine*. New York: Basic Books, 1996.

Cooper, Henry S.F. *Before Lift-off: The Making of a Space Shuttle Crew*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987.

Cooper, Necia. *The Human Genome Project: Deciphering the Blueprint of Heredity*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science Books, 1994.

Ford, Michael Thomas. *100 Questions and Answers About AIDS: What You Need to Know Now*. New York: Beech Tree Books, 1993.

Jenkins, Dennis. *Space Shuttle: The History of Developing the National Space Transportation System*. Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International, 1996.

Marshall, Elizabeth. *The Human Genome Project: Cracking the Code Within Us*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1997.

Mullane, R. Mike. *Do Your Ears Pop in Space?: And 500 Other Surprising Questions About Space Travel*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1997.

Shilts, Randy. *And the Band Played On: Politics, People and the AIDS Epidemic*. Reprint edition. New York: Penguin Books, 1995.

Arts and Entertainment

Brode, Douglas. *The Films of Steven Spielberg*. Secaucus, NJ: Carol Publishing, 1995.

Eliot, T.S. *Cats: The Book of the Musical*. Edited by Andrew Lloyd Webber. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1983.

Erlewine, Michael, Vladimir Bogdanov and Chris Woodstra, editors. *All Music Guide to Country: The Experts' Guide to the Best Recordings in Country Music*. San Francisco: Miller Freeman Books, 1997.

Feiler, Bruce. *Dreaming out Loud: Garth Brooks, Wynonna Judd, Wade Hayes and the Changing Face of Nashville*. New York: Avon Books, 1998.

Jones, K. Maurice. *Say it Loud! The Story of Rap Music*. Brookfield, CT: Millbrook Press, 1994.

Rose, Tricia. *Black Noise: Rap Music and Black Culture in Contemporary America*. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1994.

Smith, Ronald L. *Cosby: The Life of a Comedy Legend*. Revised edition. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1997.

Walsh, Michael. *Andrew Lloyd Webber: His Life and Works: A Critical Biography*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1989.

Wolfe, Tom. *The Bonfire of the Vanities*. Reprint edition. New York: Bantam Books, 1988.

Sports

Bird, Larry, with Bob Ryan. *Drive: The Story of My Life*. New York: Bantam Books, 1990.

Brennan, Christine. *Inside Edge: A Revealing Journey into the Secret World of Figure Skating*. New York: Charles Scribner, 1996.

Johnson, Earvin, with William Novak. *My Life*. New York: Fawcett Books, 1993.

Montana, Joe, Richard Weiner and John Madden. *Joe Montana's Art and Magic of Quarterbacking*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1997.

Shaw, Mark. *Diamonds in the Rough: Championship Golf on the SENIOR PGA TOUR*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1998.

Sullivan, George. *The Boston Celtics: Fifty Years - A Championship Tradition*. Del Mar, CA: Tehabi Books, 1996.

Walsh, Joe, with Glenn Dickey. *Building a Champion: On Football and the Making of the 49ers*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1990.

Lifestyle

Cooper, Kenneth. *The Aerobics Program for Total Well-Being: Exercise, Diet, Emotional Balance*. New York: Bantam Doubleday, 1985.

Kurtz, Howard. *Hot Air: All Talk, All the Time*. New York: Basic Books, 1997.

Richards, Brant, Steve Worland and Gary Fisher. *The Complete Book of Mountain Biking*. New York: Harper Collins, 1997.

Suggested Reading for Students

People and Events

Bunting, Eve. *The Wall.* Illustrated by Ronald Himler. New York: Clarion Books, 1990.

Gold, Susan Dudley. *Arms Control.* Frederick, MD: Twenty First Century Books, 1997.

Harvey. Miles. *The Fall of the Soviet Union.* Chicago: Children's Press, 1995.

Italia, Bob. *Maya Lin: Honoring Our Forgotten Heroes.* Minneapolis: Abdo and Daughters, 1993.

Kallen, Stuart and Rosemary Wallner. *Gorbachev/Yeltsin: The Fall of Communism (The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union).* Minneapolis: Abdo and Daughters, 1992.

Twist, Clint. *1980s (Take Ten Years).* Austin, TX: Raintree Steck-Vaughn Publishers, 1993.

Science and Technology

Greenberg, Lorna. *AIDS: How it Works in the Body.* New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.

Hill, John and Marilyn Clay. *Exploring Information Technology.* Austin, TX: Raintree Steck-Vaughn Publishers, 1993.

Mullane, R. Mike. *Lift Off! An Astronaut's Dream.* Illustrated by Mike Wimmer. Morristown, NJ: Silver Burdett Press, 1994.

Parker, Steve. *Computers.* Austin, TX: Raintree Steck-Vaughn, 1997.

Ride, Sally with Susan Okie. *To Space and Back.* New York: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1986.

Schwartz, Linda. *AIDS: First Facts for Kids.* Santa Barbara, CA: Learning Works, 1998.

Weiner, Lori, Aprille Best and Philip Pizzo, editors. *Be a Friend: Children Who Live with HIV Speak.* Morton Grove, IL: Albert Whitman & Company, 1994.

Arts and Entertainment

Conord, Bruce W. *Bill Cosby.* New York: Chelsea House, 1994.

Eliot, T.S. *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats.* Illustrated by Edward Gorey. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982.

Greenberg, Keith E. *Rap.* Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 1988.

Sports

Anderson, Dave. *The Story of Golf.* New York: William Morrow, 1998.

Burleigh, Robert. *Hoops.* Illustrated by Stephen T. Johnson. New York: Harcourt Brace/Silver Whistle, 1998.

Dolin, Nick, Chris Dolin and David Check. *Basketball Stars: The Greatest Players in the History of the Game.* New York: Black Dog and Leventhal, 1997.

Hilgers, Laura. *Great Skates.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1991.

Italia, Bob. *The San Francisco 49ers.* Minneapolis: Abdo and Daughters, 1996.

Lace, William. *The Los Angeles Lakers Basketball Team.* Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publishers, 1998.

McGuire, William. *The Final Four.* Mankato, MN: Creative Education, 1990.

Pietrusza, David. *The Boston Celtics Basketball Team.* Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publishers, 1998.

Lifestyle

Hautzig, David. *Pedal Power: How a Mountain Bike is Made.* New York: Lodestar Books/Dutton, 1996.

Nicholson, Lois, Nathan Huggins and Coretta Scott King. *Oprah Winfrey.* New York: Chelsea House, 1994.

American Library Association Newbery Award Winners from the 1980s:

1980 - Blos, Joan W. *A Gathering of Days: A New England Girl's Journal, 1830-1832.* New York: Scribner, 1979.

1981 - Paterson, Katherine. *Jacob Have I Loved.* New York: Crowell, 1980.

1982 - Willard, Nancy. *A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers.* New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981.

1983 - Voigt, Cynthia. *Dicey's Song.* New York: Atheneum, 1982.

1984 - Cleary, Beverly. *Dear Mr. Henshaw.* New York: William Morrow, 1983.

1985 - McKinley, Robin. *The Hero and the Crown.* New York: Greenwillow Books, 1984.

1986 - MacLachlan, Patricia. *Sarah, Plain and Tall.* New York: Harper & Row, 1985.

1987 - Fleischman, Sid. *The Whipping Boy.* New York: Greenwillow Books, 1986.

1988 - Freedman, Russell. *Lincoln: A Photobiography.* New York: Clarion Books, 1987.

1989 - Fleischman, Paul. *Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices.* New York: Harper & Row, 1988.

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Great Websites for the 1980s

Memories of the 1980s

Check out the many lists of TV shows, cartoons, toys, food and drink, movies, music, fashion, technology, recreation, lingo, and commercials from the 1980s at <http://www.rpi.edu/~boothj/eighties.html>.

People & Events

See videos of the fall of the Berlin Wall at <www.msnbc.com/onair/msnbc/TimeAndAgain/archive/berlin/default.asp>. Then look at the fall of the Berlin wall in a student's photographs at <http://mayet.som.yale.edu/~rjm39>.

See a timeline of events in the discussions about reducing arms, and choose the Dec. 7-10, 1987 link from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/inatl/longterm/summit/archive/archive.htm>.

Read Arms Control, International in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Web site, with adult reading level, is located at <http://www.acda.gov>.

See the memorial to women in the Vietnam War at <http://www.nps.gov/vive/index2.htm>. Visit the Vietnam Veterans Memorial online <http://www.vietvet.org/thewall.htm>.

Science & Technology

Look at what happened each year in the 1980s with personal computers in the historic timeline of computing at <http://www.tcm.org/html/history/timeline/index.html>.

Search on "computer" in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.

Starting with the STS-1 in 1981, information and photographs about all shuttle missions are on this NASA Web site. What is the next mission planned? <http://www.ksc.nasa.gov/shuttle/missions/missions.html>

See the AIDS Quilt online at <http://www.aidsquilt.org>.

Teacher lesson plans and materials about AIDS are available from <http://www.unaids.org/highband/link.html> and <http://www.aegis.com> and <http://discoveryschool.com/lessonplans/index.html>.

Read a history of cable TV <http://www.pcta.com/histcabl.html>.

Learn more about cable from a repairman at <http://geocities.com/SiliconValley/Park/3254.cabletv.htm>.

What did Ted Turner develop on cable in the 1980s? Look him up in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.

Learn more about the National Human Genome Research Institute's work at <http://www.nhgri.nih.gov>.

Look at the chromosome map for humans at <http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/Data/#human>.

Arts & Entertainment

Who was the screenwriter of the movie *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial*? Check *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* in the Academy Awards® database at <http://www.academyawards.org> or in the Internet Movie Database at <http://us.imdb.com>. Have you seen any other movies written by this author?

Look up winners of the Country Music Awards during the 1980s at <http://www.cma-awards.org/search/awardlist.html>.

Listen to Dolly Parton or other singers in the history of country music at <http://www.roughstock.com/history>.

Did the actors in *Cats* like cats? Read an article at the Tony Awards® site, after searching on *Cats* at <http://www.tonys.org>.

Who were some famous guests on *The Cosby Show*? Check out the Internet Movie Database at <http://us.imdb.com>.

Sports

Where will the men's and women's NCAA teams play in this year's March Madness? Check the NCAA Web site <http://www.ncaa.org>. Who are teams you think will be in March Madness this year? Check the sports pages to see which teams have top rankings.

Read about and see video clips of Magic Johnson, Larry Bird, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar at the NBA site <http://www.nba.com/theater>.

Look up figure skating stars Scott Hamilton and Katarina Witt in the American Profiles at <http://www.starsonice.com>. Why was skating a part of Hamilton's life when he was a child?

Read about Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus on the SENIOR PGA TOUR at <http://www.golf.com/tour/srpga/bios>. How much money has each of them made from the PGA TOUR and the SENIOR PGA TOUR?

How were the 1981, 1982, and 1983 seasons different for the San Francisco 49ers? Read the history section, called "Glory" at the team site <http://www.sf49ers.com>.

Lifestyle

Visit an online museum of arcade games at <http://www.videotopia.com>.

See some arcade and home video games in the Virtual Coin-op Museum at <http://www.coinop.org>.

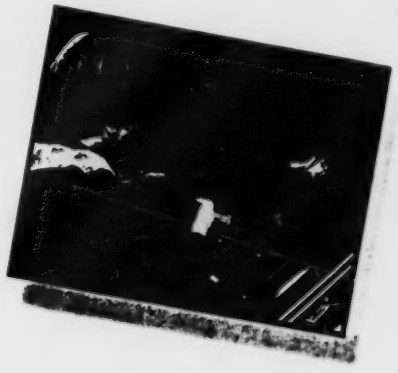
Pick out a minivan from the online car showrooms. Which has the most volume or space? Use a car site such as <http://www.gm.com> or <http://www.ford.com> or <http://www.chrysler.com>.

Why do mountain bikes have fat tires? Visit the Science of Cycling exhibit at <http://www.exploratorium.edu/cycling>.

How did Oprah Winfrey get started in TV? Read her biography at <http://www.oprah.com/show/oprahs-bio.html>.

Read Geraldo Rivera's proposed Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for talk shows at <http://www.geraldo.com/billtxt.htm>.

Look up Phil Donahue in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.



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Parents' Page

Your child is one of many students throughout the U.S. who are participating in Celebrate The Century™, an exciting education program sponsored by the United States Postal Service. The Celebrate The Century™ Education Series is a modern history program that teaches kids all about the 20th century. It also gives your child a chance to put his or her stamp on history — by voting on subjects for stamps that will commemorate the 1950s through the 1990s. (You can vote too.)

Stamp Fun

The Vote: You and your children can vote on the school take-home ballot, or you can get a ballot from your post office. Use the Internet and vote again online at <http://stampvote.msn.com>. (You can vote as many times as you like.) Use voting as a chance to get your child excited about a fun new hobby: Stamping! Stamping, or stamp-collecting, is a wonderfully educational hobby that can last a lifetime.

The Stamps: From January 1997 through the new millennium, the United States Postal Service will issue Celebrate The Century™ stamps. Explore the first half of the 20th Century with your kids as you collect the stamps already issued. Go to your local post office to find Celebrate The Century™ stamps celebrating the 1900s through the 1940s. Or go online with your children and see all these stamps and more on the United States Postal Service Web site <http://www.stampsonline.com>.

And coming soon ... the Celebrate The Century™ stamps you and your children voted for!

Decade	Available at Post Office
1950s	April 1999
1960s	June 1999
1970s	September 1999
1980s	January 2000
1990s	April 2000

More Stamp Fun

▲ Collect all kinds of stamps from your mail. You can remove them with the Soak-Lift-Press method. Put the corner of the envelope with the stamp face down in a dish with warm water; the stamp will float to the bottom. Wait a few minutes; then lift it out with tweezers or other metal tongs (not fingers). Put between paper towels with a book on top to press flat; let it dry overnight. (For the new gummed stamps, put only the face on paper towel.)

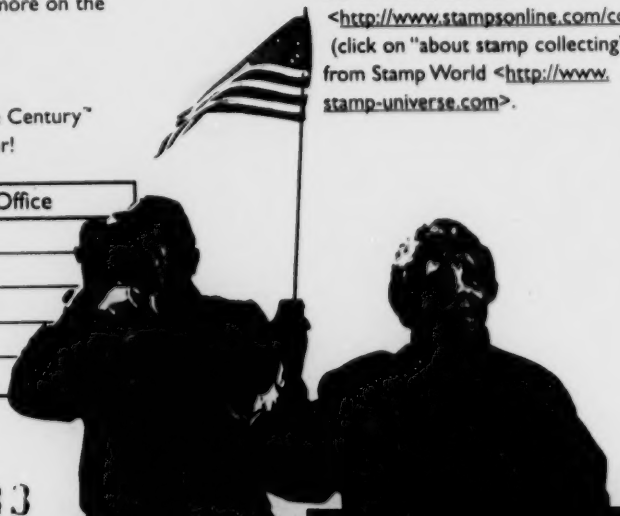
● Make decorative gift items such as picture frames and keepsake boxes.
You can glue the stamps on, let the glue dry, and then shellac over them for protection.

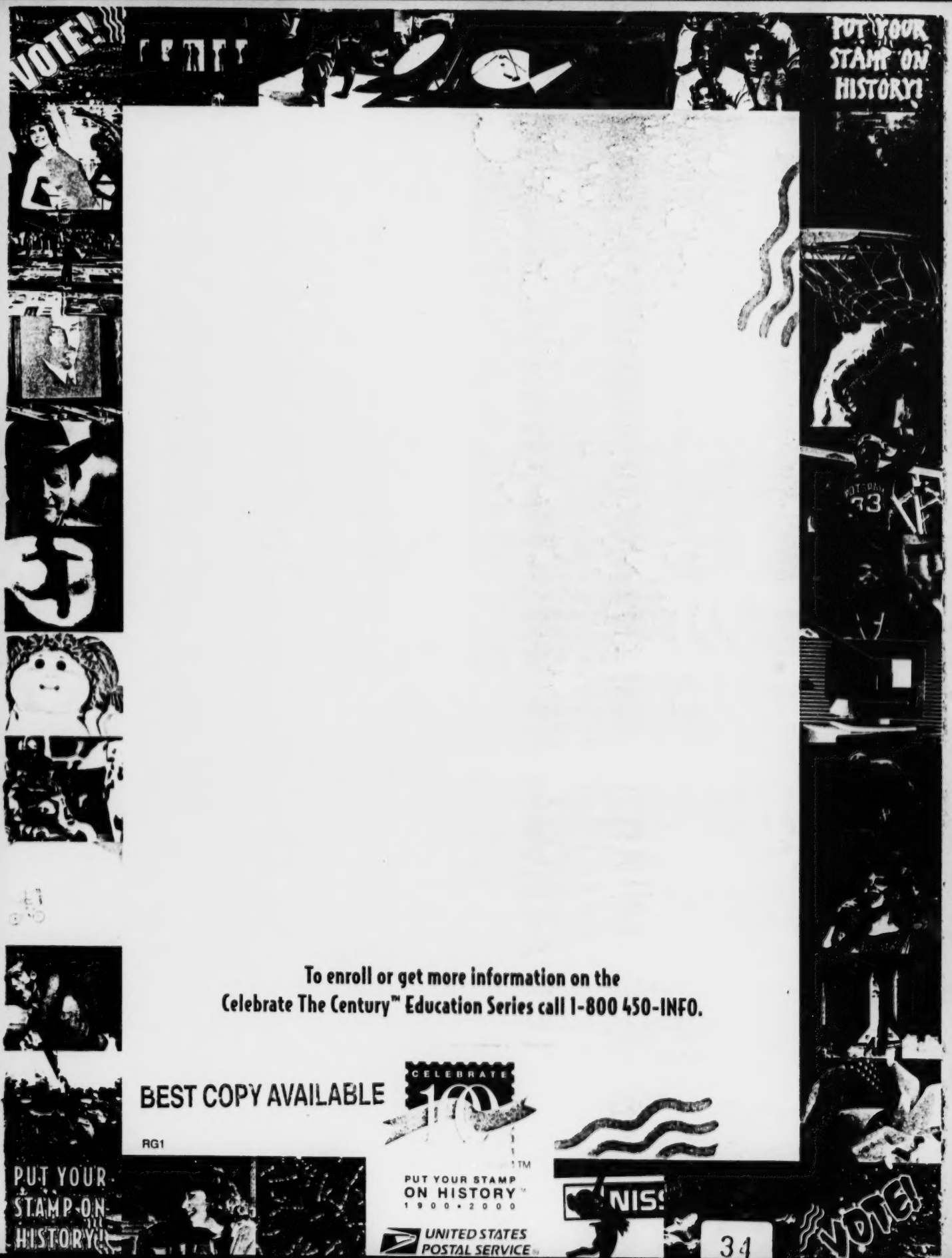
□ Collect commemorative stamps such as Celebrate The Century™, movie monsters, Bugs Bunny, dinosaurs, and more.

▲ Decorate a three-ring binder to make a stamp album or buy a stamp album at a store.
Or order some neat Stampers Cards® — colorful and fact-filled cards kids use to collect, save, and trade stamps — at 1-888-STAMPFUN.

● Would your child like to join United Stampers of America? It's a kids' club of stamp collectors. Call 1-888-STAMPFUN to join, and receive a free copy of Stampers Cool-lectibles, the Stampers' magazine/catalog.

□ Find out more online about stamp collecting from the US Postal Service <http://www.stampsonline.com/collect> (click on "about stamp collecting") or from Stamp World <http://www.stamp-universe.com>.





To enroll or get more information on the
Celebrate The Century™ Education Series call 1-800 450-INFO.

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RG1

CELEBRATE 1 TM

PUT YOUR STAMP ON HISTORY™ 1900•2000

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

FLASH WAYBACK
AND THE TIMESLIDERS
FLASH
USA 32
STATUE OF LIBERTY STAMPS ARE FLASHING! ONLY THE TIMESLIDERS CAN SOLVE THIS MYSTERY!
• Solve a Mystery
• Save Democracy
• Play Games and TimeSlide the World Wide Web
VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE 1980s STAMP SUBJECTS! SEE PAGES A6-A7.
35

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CASE OF THE
STAMP THEFT
IN 1999, FLASH AND HIS TIME-DOG VISIT THEIR STAMPERS (STAMP-COLLECTOR) BUDDIES, FELICIA AND JON. SUDDENLY...
HEY! ALL OF MY STATUE OF LIBERTY STAMPS ARE FLASHING RED!
IT'S THE STAMP-ALARM, FELICIA.
TIMECROOKS ARE THREATENING LIBERTY SOMEWHERE IN HISTORY.

Meet a mysterious group of guardians. They are young people from all over time. They watch over history to make sure time crooks do not alter the past and destroy the future. They are called TimeSliders. Led by Flash Waybacks from the year 3001, these guardians of time are bound together by their love of history and their passion for stamps.

Stamps are the key to the TimeSliders' alarm system. If a stamp image suddenly changes or begins to fade and disappear, that means there is trouble in the past. Flash unfolds the TimeDoor, which is disguised (of course!) as a stamp. Then zap—the TimeSliders go into action.

STAMP BLOOPERS

The stamp on the left is the real 1989 stamp. The stamp on the right has five mistakes. Can you find them?

DID YOU KNOW?

Kids who collect stamps are called *Stampers*®.

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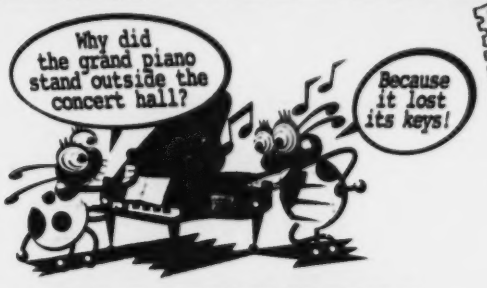
BERLIN, EAST GERMANY, NOVEMBER 9, 1989. IT'S THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL.
WHAT A PARTY! EVERYBODY'S TAKING CHUNKS OF THE BERLIN WALL!
THEY'RE CELEBRATING, JON. EAST GERMANY IS FINALLY FREE.
WHAT A WEIRD CAMCORDER. WHO IS THAT?
UH, OH. LOOK AT THIS LETTER!
TURN PAGE...



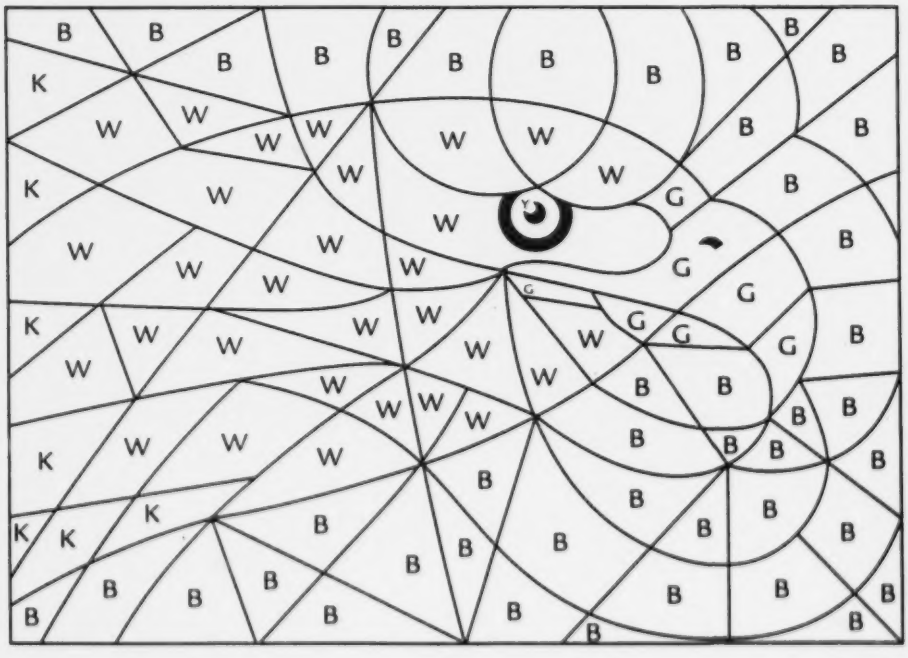
FLASH NOTE

The Berlin Wall divided free West Germany from communist East Germany.

LOR EXPRESS

What's zooming through this 1988 Express Mail stamp? Color the sections according to code and find out.

K-Black W-White
G-Gold Y-Yellow
B-Blue



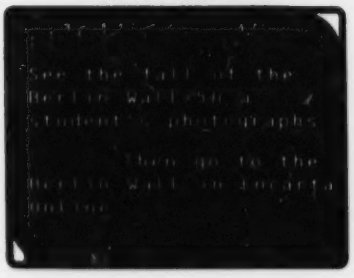
COLLECTORS CORNER

Commemorate the '80s with two cool collections:

- Cat stamps.
- Peace stamps.

Join the *Junior Philatelists of America.* Write to them at: Central Office, PO Box 850, Boalsburg, PA 16827-0850.

Two 1980s stamps



Answer to "Color Express": bald eagle
Answer to "Stamp Bloopers": front dinosaur green; sky color darkened; mountain range disappeared; 25 changed to 28; no USA in right stamp

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THE CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL CONTINUED...

THE LETTER SAYS THE TIMECROOK WILL HELP ERICH HONECKER SAVE THE BERLIN WALL WITH FUTURE TECHNOLOGY...
...AND IN RETURN, HONECKER WILL GIVE THE TIMECROOK 1980's GERMAN CARS TO SELL IN THE FUTURE!
COME ON, GUYS! THAT'S THE TIMECROOK!
THE TIMESLIDERS CHASE THE CROOK THROUGH A TIMEDOOR...
JON, FELICIA... FOLLOW ME! MY TIMEDOOR WILL KEEP THE OTHER TIMEDOOR OPEN JUST LONG ENOUGH FOR US TO GET THROUGH!

FLASH NOTE

Erich Honecker led communist East Germany. In 1961, he gave the "shoot to kill" order: East Germans who tried to escape over the Berlin Wall could be shot. By 1991, Honecker had been charged with manslaughter and was hiding out in Moscow, in Russia.

Valentine BE MINE

For your mom or dad, decorate a special card with all different kinds of "Love" stamps. Collect used stamps from friends and relatives. (Wedding invitations are often mailed with Love stamps.) To buy stamps, go to your local post office. Ask about commemorative stamps and philatelic (fil-a-TELL-ik) or stamp collecting, centers near you. Once you collect your stamps, glue them to the front of your card. Then draw your own special Love stamp inside. Seal with a kiss and deliver for Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, or Father's Day.

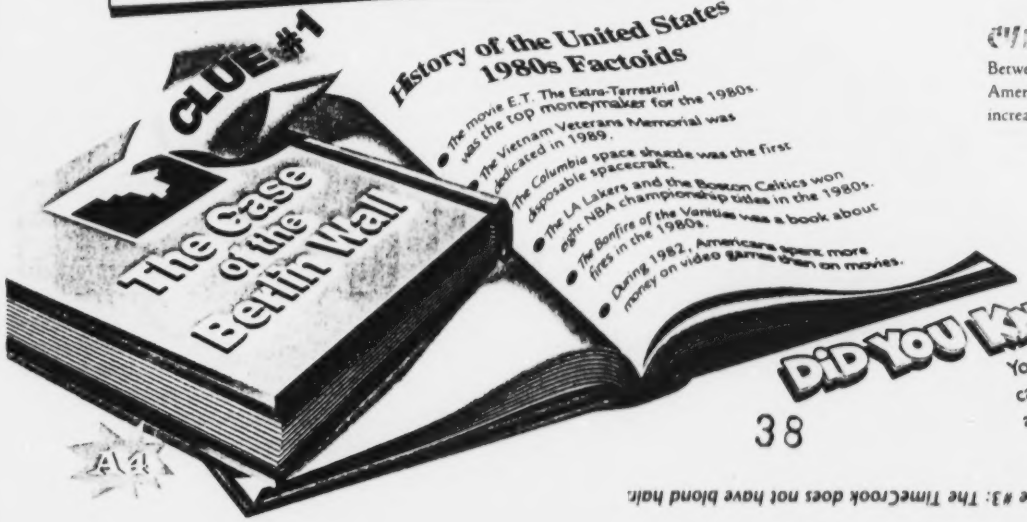
CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL

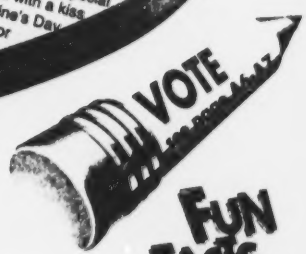
Clue #1

At the Nuclear Freeze demonstration, the TimeCrook drops a history book full of mistakes. Check out our ballot topics on pages A6-A7 to see which factoids are True and which are False.

- If two factoids are False, the TimeCrook does not have an earring.
- If three factoids are False, the TimeCrook does not have blond hair.
- If all factoids are False, the TimeCrook does not have dark hair.

Once you get your clue, go to page A-11 and cross off one suspect who could NOT be the thief.


CLUE #1
The Case of the Berlin Wall
History of the United States 1980s Factoids
The movie E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial was the top moneymaker for the 1980s.
The Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in 1989.
The Columbia space shuttle was the first disposable spacecraft.
The LA Lakers and the Boston Celtics won eight NBA championship titles in the 1980s.
The Bonfire of the Vanities was a book about fires in the 1980s.
During 1982, Americans spent more money on video games than on movies.



FUN FACTS

CYBERSPACE CRAZE

Between 1981 and 1988, the number of Americans using computer modems at home increased by more than ten million.

DID YOU KNOW?

You can save stamps on cool cards that have pictures, info, and a place for the stamp.

Case of the Berlin Wall Clue #3: The TimeCrook does not have blond hair.

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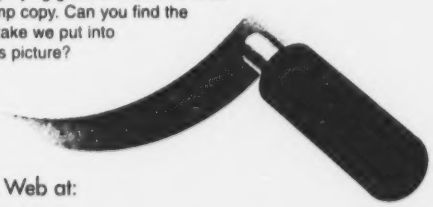
JUNE 12, 1982, NEW YORK CITY. THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE MARCH.
"BAN DDT"? THAT'S A PESTICIDE, NOT A NUCLEAR WEAPON! BESIDES, DDT WAS BANNED IN 1972.
OUR TIMECROOK DIDN'T STUDY HISTORY! LET'S GO!
BAN THE BOMB!
YOU CAN'T HUG KIDS WITH NUCLEAR ARMS
BAN DDT
CONTINUED ON PAGE A8!

FLASH NOTE

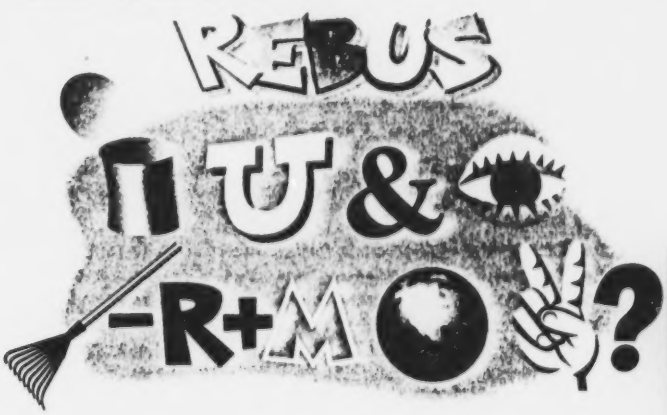
The 1982 Nuclear Weapons Freeze March was one of the biggest demonstrations in America. People were demanding an end to the growing numbers of nuclear weapons.

Stamp Bloopers II

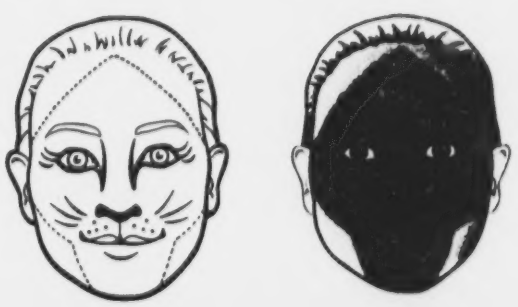
Unusual stamps or stamps with mistakes can be worth a lot. Use a magnifying glass to view this 1988 stamp copy. Can you find the mistake we put into this picture?



VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE 1980s STAMP SUBJECTS. SEE PAGES A6-A7, or vote on the Web at: <http://stampvote.msn.com>.



Be a cool cat, a dangerous cat, or a beauty! Paint a friend's face, then let your friend paint you. You will need a makeup sponge; two paint brushes, one thick, one thin; and face paints. Look for face paints at crafts and toy stores, or check out the Halloween makeup in pharmacies and grocery stores. Be sure your paints are nontoxic. Be very careful to keep paint away from eyes! You can follow one of the face-painting pictures, or you can make up your own design. Use the sponge to paint the whole face in a base color. Add shading as needed. With the thin brush, draw the outlines of the face markings. Then fill them in with the right colors, using the thick or the thin brush.



Download "RealAudio" then listen to music from [illegible]

A5

Answer to "REBUS": Can you and I make world peace?
Answer to "Stamp Bloopers II": The flag has no stars.

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People & Events

1 Horowitz Concert

Vladimir Horowitz, a naturalized U.S. citizen and one of the century's greatest pianists, returned to the U.S.S.R. in 1986, 61 years after fleeing Communism. He performed to standing-room crowds and an international television audience.

2 Fall of the Berlin Wall

A symbol of Communist oppression and the Cold War for 28 years, the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989, marking the beginning of the end of the division of Europe.

3 Arms Reduction Treaty

On December 8, 1987, Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the first international treaty to eliminate an entire class of missile systems.

4 Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Dedicated on November 13, 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial honors American military personnel who were killed, held prisoner, or declared missing during the Vietnam War. Nearly two million people visit the memorial annually.

5 American Hostages Freed

On January 20, 1981, after 444 days of captivity in Iran, 52 American hostages were freed. At home, Americans celebrated their release.

Arts & Entertainment

6 "E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial"

"E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial," the heartwarming story of a boy who befriends a stranded space alien and helps him return home, was the top-grossing movie of the decade.

7 Hip-hop Culture

Created by inner-city youths from the South Bronx, hip-hop culture — rap music, break dancing, disc jockeying, and graffiti — spread across America and the world, influencing dance, slang, music, media, and fashion.

8 Country Music

A wave of young performers, inspired by traditional country music, worked with a new generation of producers and helped attract wider audiences, pushing the genre to new heights of popularity.

9 "The Bonfire of the Vanities"

Critiquing Wall Street, consumerism, the media, and the criminal justice system, Tom Wolfe's "The Bonfire of the Vanities" was a huge, if controversial, success with both critics and the public.

10 "Cats"

Featuring elaborate costumes, a lavish set, and the hit song "Memory," "Cats" was a runaway smash hit on Broadway, winning seven Tony Awards® and becoming the decade's most successful musical.

11 "The Cosby Show"

Based on his own family, Bill Cosby's award-winning sitcom about an affluent African-American couple raising children with love, kindness, and humor, transcended race and became the top-rated TV show from 1985-90.

Sports

12 NCAA March Madness

Expanded cable coverage, a 45-second shot clock, a 3-point line, and an enlarged 64-team field intensified public excitement for college basketball's three-week championship tournament.

13 Figure Skating

Interest in figure skating soared as fans eagerly followed international rivalries. Americans won nine World Championships during the decade, and American men won the gold medal in 1984 and 1988.

14 SENIOR PGA TOUR

Expanding from two events worth $250,000 in 1980, to 42 tournaments worth more than $16 million in 1989, the SENIOR PGA TOUR gained popularity as a showcase for golfers 50 and older.

15 Lakers vs. Celtics

The Los Angeles Lakers and Boston Celtics dominated professional basketball with a thrilling rivalry that revived fan interest in the NBA. Between them, the teams won eight NBA championships during the decade.

16 San Francisco 49ers

The San Francisco 49ers created a dynasty, winning the Super Bowl in 1982, 1985, and 1989. San Francisco's high-powered offense included some of the best players in professional football history.

17 Beach Volleyball

Professional associations, corporate sponsors, and expanded television coverage contributed to beach volleyball's increased visibility. Tens of thousands of fans watched two-person teams compete for lucrative prizes in a growing number of tournaments.

Science & Technology

18 Personal Computers

Smaller and cheaper integrated circuits made it possible for individuals to have their own computers. Large numbers of Americans began using personal computers in their homes, offices, and schools.

19 AIDS Awareness

Identified in 1981, AIDS developed rapidly into an epidemic. Public awareness increased, and the red AIDS ribbon was conceived in 1991 as a reminder of those who have died from or are living with the disease.

20 Space Shuttle Program

Representing a new era of NASA spaceflight, the world's first reusable spacecraft, the space shuttle *Columbia*, was first launched on April 12, 1981.

21 Compact Discs

The compact disc (CD), with its durability, extensive data capacity, and digital sound, revolutionized the music industry. Before the decade ended, CDs were outselling vinyl LPs.

22 Cable TV

Offering a dazzling array of specialized channels, from news to sports, cable television greatly expanded the public's programming choices. By 1989, nearly 60 percent of American households with televisions received cable service.

23 Gene Mapping

Major advances in genetics research led to the 1988 funding of the Human Genome Project. One of its goals is to locate the estimated 80,000 genes contained in human DNA.

Lifestyle

24 Video Games

Part of the decade's computer revolution, both arcade and home video games became phenomenally popular. In 1982, Americans spent more money on video games than on movies.

25 Aerobics

Increasing numbers of fitness-conscious Americans exercised in growing numbers of health clubs, while millions used books and videos to get in shape at home.

26 Minivans

Combining features of cars and full-size vans, minivans claimed an integral place in America's automotive landscape. Their roomy interior, smooth handling, and front-wheel drive make them especially attractive to young families.

27 Mountain Biking

Popular with outdoor enthusiasts, the rugged sport of mountain biking helped revive the bicycle market. By the end of the decade, mountain bikes represented approximately half of bike sales worldwide.

28 Cabbage Patch Kids

Cabbage Patch Kids® became a national obsession during the 1983 Christmas season as thousands of shoppers stampeded to "adopt" them. The dolls remain popular with children and adults.

29 Camcorders

The innovation of combining a video camera and videocassette recorder into one portable piece of equipment expanded the ability of Americans to document their lives, and influenced advertising and media styles.

30 Talk Shows

Featuring audience participation, issue-oriented discussions, and interviews with both celebrities and ordinary people, daytime and late-night talk shows appeared in unprecedented numbers.

IMAGES ON BALLOT ARE NOT ACTUAL STAMP IMAGES.

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THE CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL CONTINUED...

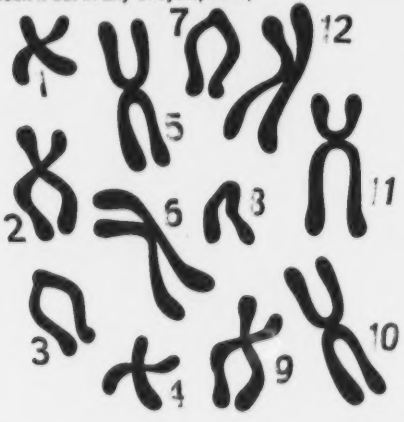
THE TIMESLIDERS FOLLOW THE TIMECROOK TO AN ELECTRONICS STORE IN 1984.
WHICH ONE IS THE TIME-CROOK?
WHAT CAN A PERSONAL COMPUTER DO?
WHAT KIND OF WEB BROWSER COMES WITH THIS COMPUTER?
NOW! 640K RAM!
APPLE
"WEB BROWSER!"
WEB BROWSERS WON'T EXIST UNTIL THE 1990s.
LET'S GET THAT CROOK!

FLASH NOTE

Introduced in 1977, the Apple II was one of the first popular PCs, or personal computers. It was instantly successful. By 1981, IBM decided to sell its own version of the PC. Apple responded with its new Macintosh computer in 1984.

MIX & MATCH

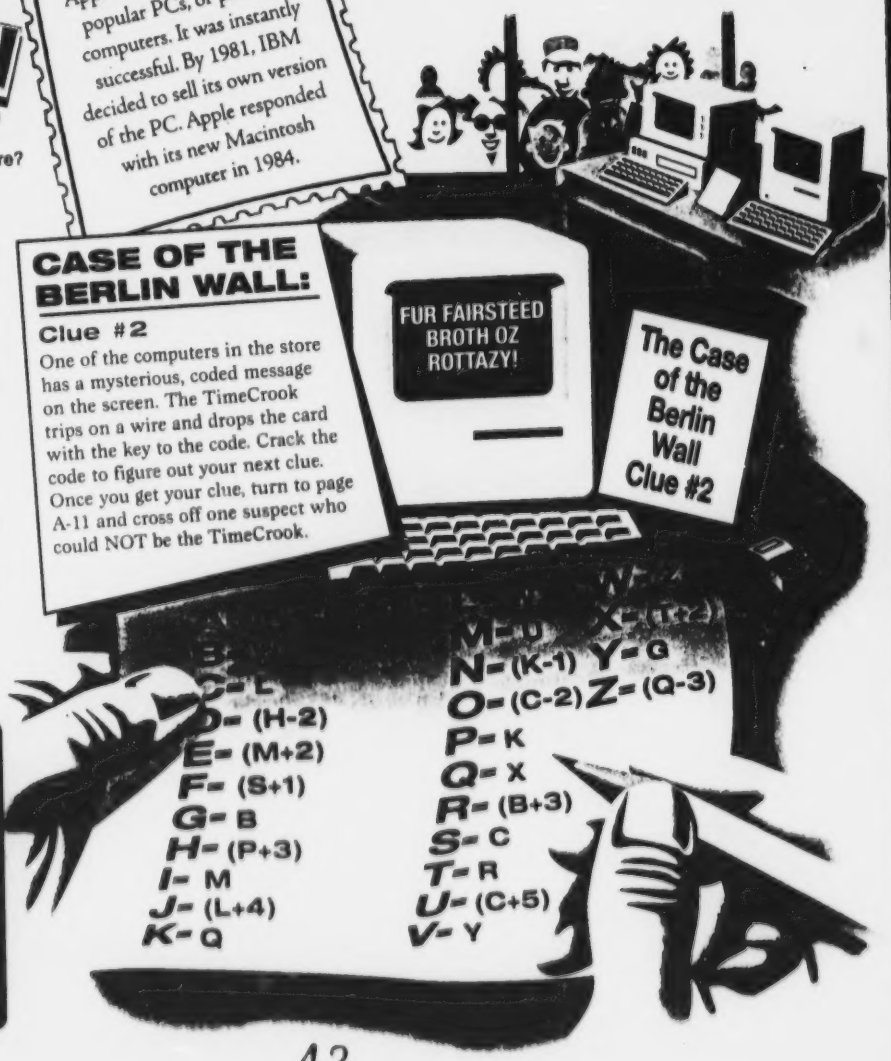
These chromosome pairs have been separated. Can you find the five matching pairs? (Curious about chromosomes, the stuff that makes YOU what you are? Check it out in any encyclopedia.)

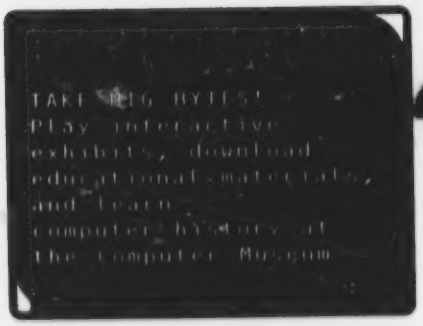


CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL:

Clue #2

One of the computers in the store has a mysterious, coded message on the screen. The TimeCrook trips on a wire and drops the card with the key to the code. Crack the code to figure out your next clue. Once you get your clue, turn to page A-11 and cross off one suspect who could NOT be the TimeCrook.




TAKE BIG BYTES!
Play interactive exhibits, download educational materials, and learn computer history at the Computer Museum

Case of the Berlin Wall Clue #2: The TimeCrook wears an earring!
Answer to "Mix & Match": 1-4; 2-9; 3-7; 5-10; 6-12.

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THE CROOK TIMESLIDES TO A BREAK DANCING CONTEST IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY 19, 1987.
WE'LL NEVER FIND THE TIMECROOK IN THIS CROWD!
DON'T GIVE UP NOW! WE JUST NEED ONE MORE CLUE!
BREAK DANCING CONTEST TONIGHT!
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

SUPER RIDDLE CHALLENGE

C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R	S	
S	K	A	T	I	N	G	E		Z
E	Y	R	T	N	U	O	C	T	D
I	E	R	V	S	E	K	I	B	I
T	V	A	I	D	S	W			S
I	I	P	D	N	O	N	B	A	K
N	R	A	E	R	O	B	I	C	S
A	U	B	O	N	F	I	R	E	T
V	S	H	U	T	T	L	E	S	A
G			V	T	E	L	B	A	C

They have no faces,
Yet everywhere we see their expression.
We never feel them,
Yet they shape all creatures.

What are they?

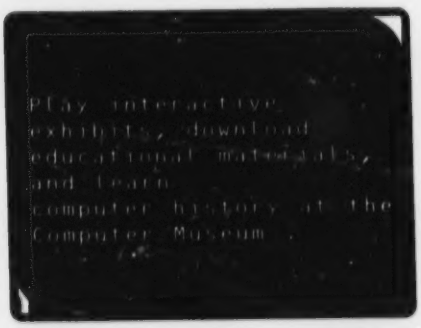
Hint: You'll find a clue in the ballot topics, pages A6-A7. To get the answer, cross off all of the 17 ballot topic words in the word box. (The words can go right, left, upside down, or diagonally.) Unscramble and print the letters that remain, from left to right, in the spaces below.

AEROBICS
AIDS
BIKES
CONFIRE
CABLETV
CATS
COMPUTERS
COUNTRY
DISK
HOROWITZ
NBA
RAP
SHUTTLE
SKATING
VANITIES
VIDEO
VIRUS

____ ____ ____ ____ ____

MAZE ON ICE

This figure skater is caught inside her own beautiful design on ice. Help her skate out without crossing a line.



A 91

Answer to "Super Riddle Challenge": genes

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THE CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL CONTINUED...

LATER, BACK AT THE BERLIN WALL!
EVERYBODY IS FREE TO CELEBRATE!
AND THE TIME-CROOK IS LOCKED AWAY.
LET'S HELP TAKE DOWN THE WALL.
WOOF!

FLASH NOTE

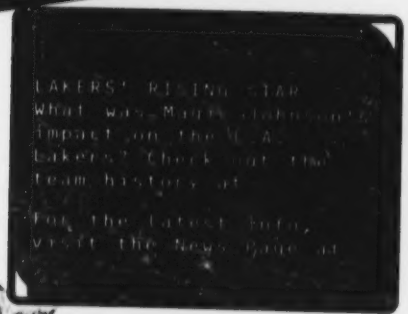
Look for the Name TimeDog Contest winner in our next issue!

CASE OF THE BERLIN WALL:

CLUE #3

Backstage at the Break Dance Contest, somebody has printed on a blackboard. The TimeSliders realize that the letters are really a scrambled message. Unscramble each word. Do what the message says. Then finish Clue #3. After you get your clue, go to page A-11 and cross off the suspect who could NOT be the TimeCrook. The remaining suspect is the crook!

- If it is orange, the TimeCrook does not have a tattoo.
- If it is black, the TimeCrook does have a tattoo.



NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) March Madness is wackier than ever. See if you can find the nine things wrong with this picture.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Answer to "What's Wrong With This Picture?": Football, Butterfly in Net, Tie, Skirt, Cast on leg, Golf Hole, Wave, Girdle, Rollerskate

Case of the Berlin Wall Clue #3: A Black Cat

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Stumpjumper, the first "affordable" mountain bike, becomes available in 1982 for about $650.

EXTRA

The News

EXTRA

In 1989, kids name the NASA Space Shuttle *Endeavour*.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO SEND THROUGH TIME

CORNERED!

Which of these four TimeCrooks from the future is threatening LIBERTY in The Case of the Berlin Wall? Read about each suspect. Then complete Clue #1 on page A4, Clue #2 on page A8, and Clue #3 on page A10. Each clue will tell you one suspect to cross off. When you cross off three suspects, you will know who is threatening LIBERTY: The one TimeCrook who remains!

SPARKY F. INGERS—from the year 2154. Hi-tech electronics thief. (Male; dark hair; one earring.)

IMA WHIZ—from the year 2332. Inventor of the forbidden INFA-RAY. Banished to the outer rings of Saturn in 2328 for selling weapons. (Female; blonde hair; one earring; tattoo.)

NEVA E. NUFF—from the year 2089. Leader of the biggest international theft ring in the 21st Century. (Female; dark hair; tattoo; no earring.)

POW R. HUNGREE—from the year 2201. President of Gold Diggers Corporation and common thief from New Mars. (Male; dark hair; one earring; tattoo.)

NAME TIMEDOG CONTEST

Flash Wayback's TimeDog needs a name, and we need your help. Print your full name, mailing address, phone number with area code, age, and your suggestions for the TimeDog's name on the back of a 3 ½" x 5 ½" postcard (no letters please). Address your postcard to: Celebrate The Century™, United States Postal Service, P.O. Box 44342, Washington, DC 20078-0026

AND THE WINNERS ARE...

Did you vote in Celebrate The Century™ for the 1950s? Drive-in movies, *I Love Lucy*, and Dr. Seuss' *The Cat in the Hat* were the three top winners. See the whole list of winners at < http://www.usps.com/ctc > and pick your favorites. You can get the 1950s stamps at your post office in 1999.

SUPER STAMPING

In 1985, only about 250,000 American kids collected stamps. Today, over 2 million American kids are part of the U.S. Postal Service's Stampers® program. What happened? Find out in our next *TimeSliders* magazine, coming in March.

TIMEDOG CONTEST RULES

TimeDog Contest Official Rules: Only one entry per person. Entries must be postmarked by February 20, 1999. The winner will be chosen by a panel of judges selected by the United States Postal Service. Submissions become the property of the United States Postal Service and cannot be acknowledged or returned. Upon submission, the submitter relinquishes all rights he/she has in the submission, including any copyrights or trademark rights, and assigns such rights to the United States Postal Service. Only the winner will be notified. The winning name will be the property of the USPS and will be announced in the next issue of *TimeSliders* magazine.

INTERNATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH

The AIDS Memorial Quilt was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. The quilt is the largest example of a community art project in the world.

WOMEN WINNERS

Centipede (1981) was the first arcade video game designed by a woman.

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LESSON 1

Celebrate The Century Vote!

Objective: To connect school curriculum with a real-world voting event

TimeSliders, the student magazine, and your Topic Cards can combine for a great program launch.

● **TO BEGIN,** distribute *TimeSliders* and ask students to check out the 1980s ballot topics on pages A6-A7.

▲ Ask: Do any topics seem familiar? Discuss.

☐ Distribute the Topic Cards. Ask your students to read and share them.

● Give students time in class to complete the games in the magazine.

After this introductory activity, use the time that you have before Feb. 28, 1999, the deadline for the 1980s vote, to complete more of the 1980s lessons. You might want to make your actual class vote the culminating activity in Lesson 10, "Fun in the Eighties." Please note that you can adapt lesson plans from your previous CTC™ kits to the 1980s as well. (Try 1970s Kit Lesson 2 and Lesson 9, or the 1950s Kit Lesson 1. If you can't find your earlier kits, these lessons are available online at <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.)

Many of you asked us for a specific lesson that addresses stamp collecting. Lesson 2, "Let's Get Stamping," introduces your class to the cool new world of kids' stamp collecting. Your students can become "Stampers®" and collect stamps at the same time that they are helping to create new stamps ... by voting!

While you may not have time to complete all ten lessons before the Feb. 28, 1999, voting deadline, we hope that you will enjoy using all of these lessons at some point during your school year.

● **TO CONCLUDE,** please be sure that your students vote. The United States Postal Service judges the use and success of this program by the number of student and teacher ballots returned. If you want to say "Yes" to free teaching materials like the Celebrate The Century™ Education Series in the future, please be sure to mail your students' ballots before the deadline. A postage-paid envelope is enclosed in your kit. Or mail them in one envelope to: Celebrate The Century™, United States Postal Service, PO BOX 44342, WASHINGTON DC 20078-

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Citizenship: History: Language Arts: Math: Social Studies

Technology: Word processing; CD-ROM encyclopedia; Internet access

Ballot Topics: All 30

Time: Variable

Materials: Writing materials; *TimeSliders magazines*; Topic Cards

Teacher Prep Time: Ten minutes

☐ **TO EXTEND** this lesson, keep a record of how everyone in the class voted. In mid-April, the United States voting results will be in. National results will be posted online at <http:www.usps.com/ctc>. Compare your class' voting statistics with the nation's. Graph the results.

▶ Students can use a CD-ROM encyclopedia or Encarta Encyclopedia Concise Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc> to learn more about ballot topics. Look for keywords and article titles. Other Web sites are listed on some of the Topic Cards. After students decide which ballot topic is their favorite and why, they can enter and print out their opinions on the Favorite Stamp Page on the U.S. Postal Service Web site <http://www.usps.com/ctc>. Decorate and use these pages for a bulletin board.

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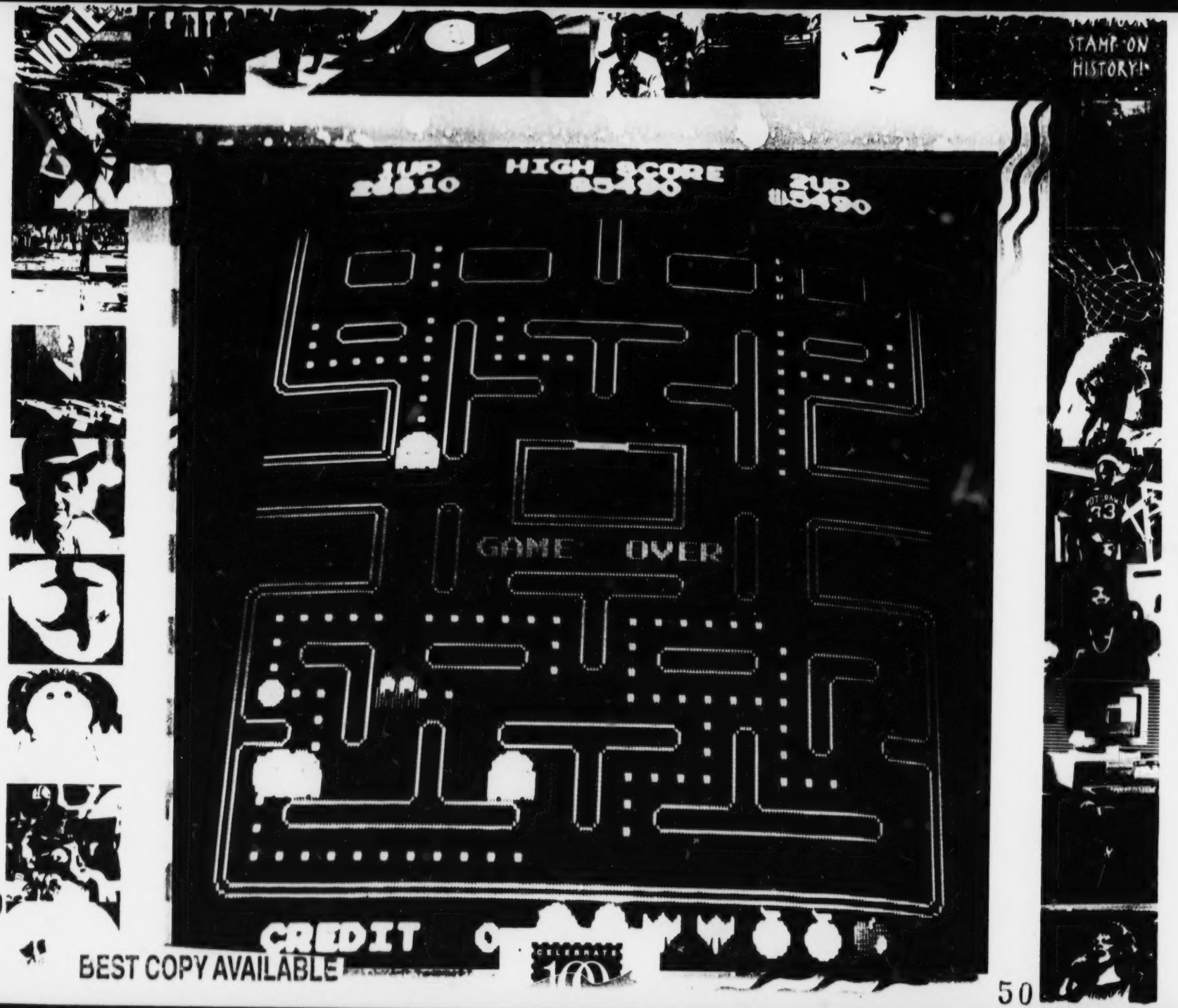

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LESSON 2

STAMPING!

Objective: To excite kids about an inexpensive and educational lifetime hobby

Let your kids in on the news. The hottest new game in town is Stamping. Stamping is stamp collecting, and Stampers® are kids who collect stamps. Stampers collect stamps, save stamps, and trade stamps on cool Stampers® Cards. What are Stampers® Cards? They are glossy, full-color, sturdy cards with a special place for your stamp and lots of interesting facts about the stamp topic. (USPS Stampers Cards are available for purchase through a Stampers® Cool-lectibles catalog/magazine. For a free catalog, call toll-free 1-888-STAMPFUN.)

☐ **DISTRIBUTE** Worksheets A and B, pages 8 and 9. Both worksheets show Stampers Cards reproduced in black and white and give tips about stamp collecting. Tell your class that you are going to start a Stampers club. Name your stamp-collecting club and begin to collect.

● Ask all students to collect used stamps at home for one week.

▲ Students can find cancelled stamps in the wastepaper basket at the post office, too. They might ask friends, relatives, neighbors, and local business owners to look for interesting stamps. If desired, they can buy a commemorative stamp at the post office.

☐ Have students bring their stamps into school.

● Let students share and examine each other's stamps. (They might write their names on the backs.)

▲ Have students create one or two Stampers® Cards for their favorite stamps.

1. Cut Stampers® Cards out of cardboard or oak tag.
2. Draw and color pictures that go with the stamp.
3. Research the stamp topic.
4. Write five interesting facts on the back of the Stampers® Card.
5. If possible, laminate the Stampers® Card.
6. Affix stamp to card with glue or a stamp mount. (Stamp mounts — clear, glassine covers— come with Stampers® Cards or are available at local philatelic supply centers.)

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Art; History; Language Arts; Research; Social Studies

Technology: Internet access; Resource Guide page 9

Ballot Topics: All 30

Time: At Home: One week. In Class: One or two class periods.

Materials: Used or new stamps; sturdy paper or cardboard; art materials; used tissue box or shoebox; glue; shellac.

Worksheet: Resource Guide pages 8 and 9

Teacher Prep Time: 15 minutes

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▲**TO CONCLUDE,** invite another class to look through your Stampers collection.

▶ Students can see all of the Celebrate The Century™ stamp images that have been issued so far by visiting the United States Postal Service Web site at <http://www.usps.com/images/stamps/ctc.htm>. They can select a decade and pick the stamp image they want to see. The images are in full color and larger than the real thing. Students can also design their own stamps on the Celebrate The Century™ Web site <http://www.usps.com/ctc>. They can click on "Stamps," print out the stamp frame, and get creative. They can send their finished stamps to the U.S. Postal Service at Design A Stamp, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW Room 10507, WASHINGTON DC 20260-3100

To learn more about stamp collecting, students can visit the U.S. Postal Service StampsOnline Web site at <http://www.stampsonline.com/collect> and click on "About Stamp Collecting." They'll find information on how to start their collection, what they'll need to

STAMP ON HISTORY!
32 USA
32 USA
32 USA
32 USA
Boris Karloff in
CELEBRATE

LESSON 3

"RAP ON" the decade

Objective: To learn history through creative writing

Two kinds of music became popular in the 1980s: rap and country. Ask your students what they know about these kinds of music. As a class, read the Topic Cards (Hip-hop Culture and Country Music) on these two music styles subjects.

As different as they are, one thing rap and country music have in common is story telling. Tell your students that they are going to tell a story about a 1980s ballot topic with rap lyrics.

● **TO BEGIN,** pair students into teams. Have each team pick a Topic Card they like. Ask teams to research their topics before they write. They can research with print and CD-ROM encyclopedias, in the library, or online. Newspapers and magazines from the 1980s might be good sources. After doing some research on the subject, teams should write their own raps about their ballot topic. Distribute Worksheet page 10.

If desired, students can take the point of view of a person or animal (or alien) experiencing whatever is described in the topic. From that point of view, the rap should tell a 1980s story about what happened to him or her.

Here are some thought-starters:

- ☐ E.T. tries to return home.
- ● A young figure skater struggles to reach the Olympic Games.
- ▲ An actor auditions for a role in the new show, *Cats*.
- ☐ A Vietnam veteran visits the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.
- ● An astronaut blasts off aboard the space shuttle.
- ▲ A person with AIDS experiences discrimination and tries to stay healthy.
- ☐ A student who videotapes everything annoys both friends and parents.
- ● A lonely Cabbage Patch Kids® doll tells his or her story.
- ▲ A Vietnam veteran protests nuclear weapons.
- ☐ An East German child wants to help tear down the Berlin Wall but has been forbidden by parents to go there.

▲**TO CONCLUDE** the lesson, have students read their lyrics to each other. To extend the lesson, you might further explore rap and Hip-hop Culture as part of your Black History Month studies.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

History; Language Arts; Music; Research; Team Work

Technology: Word processor; Internet access

Ballot Topics: All 30

Time: In Class: One or two periods. At Home: One or two days.

Materials: Writing materials; Topic Cards

Worksheet: Resource Guide page 10

Teacher Prep Time: 10 minutes

▶

Students can type their raps about ballot topics and print them out for a classroom bulletin board using a word processor or the U.S. Postal Service's Favorite Stamp Page <http://www.usps.com/ctc>. Students can submit their poetry to Poetry Pals, The K-12 Student Poetry Publishing Project at <http://www.geocities.com/EnchantedForest/5165>. They can read various types of poems from students from around the world, including haiku, limericks, and rhymes, and can find poetry about many topics. They can send in their own poems individually or as a whole class.

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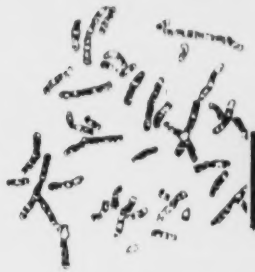

LESSON 4

Doors to Science

Objective: To learn the science underlying modern technology through art and research

☐**EXPLAIN** to your class that they are going to create a fun mural called "Doors to Science." They will each be assigned a science topic, design a special "door" for that topic, then discover answers to questions about their topic. The mural will have lots of "doors" that have science questions written on them. When you open a door, you can read the answer.

▲**DIVIDE** your class into eight teams. Assign each team one of the six Science and Technology Ballot Topics plus "Video Games" and "Camcorders." Distribute Topic Cards.

Ask teams to brainstorm questions about their topic. Give teams about five minutes, then ask them to share their questions with the class. At that point, try to help teams generate questions that focus on the science of the topic. (Include scientific history and science of the future.) For example: How does a computer work? What will computers do for us in the far future? How is the space shuttle guided? How big is a virus? What do genes look like?

Once teams identify some questions, they need to do research. In addition to library research, they can ask parents, ask professionals in stores and repair shops, write to a manufacturer's Public Relations department, write or telephone science teachers in local colleges, and, if possible, go online. Assure students that their questions can be changed. If they discover unexpected, interesting information about their topic, they can create a new question to go with it.

Each team member should prepare at least one question and answer. The answers should be neatly written or typed. When ready, have each team decide on the special look and shape of its "door." For example, the door might be a computer keyboard, a rocket ship, a TV, etc. Make sure each team's door looks different. Then have teams create their doors, with one question written on the front of each door. Be sure the doors are big enough to cover the answers!

●**CREATE** the "Doors to Science" mural with a roll of paper or aligned oak tag sheets on the wall where it is easily readable. Have teams affix their answers to the mural so that the eight different topics are intermingled. After an answer is affixed, hinge the appropriate door so that it covers the answer. If desired, a small tab of Velcro can keep the door closed. Inexpensive Velcro tabs are available at most sewing supplies stores.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Art; History; Language Arts; Research; Science; Teamwork

Technology: Word processing; CD-ROM encyclopedia and Internet access

Ballot Topics: Personal Computers; Space Shuttle Program; AIDS Awareness; Compact Discs; Cable TV; Gene Mapping; Video Games; Camcorders

Time: In Class: Several class periods. At Home: One to four weeks for research.

Materials: Art materials; mural paper; glue or tape; oak tag or cardboard; writing materials; Velcro tabs (optional)

Teacher Prep Time: 10 minutes

☐**CONCLUDE** the lesson by having students draw or paint the rest of the mural with outer space images and other science-related pictures.

▶ Search topics online at the Yahooligans Web site, <http://www.yahooligans.com/Science_and_Oddities>. For great astronaut Q&A, have children visit <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/osf/qanda.html>. Make a "Doors to Space" mural with Web site information. For more science and technology fun, visit the Learning Studio at the Exploratorium, San Francisco's unique science museum, <http://www.exploratorium.edu/learning_studio/index.html>.

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LESSON 5

SPORTS NAVIGATOR

A Competitive Math Game

Objective: To learn geography and practice math with real-world numbers

☐ **BEGIN** by referring to the Sports category of the Celebrate The Century™ ballot. Tell your class that they are going to play a fun game that involves sports teams and real life math.

Divide your class into six teams. Assign each team one of the Celebrate The Century™ Sports topics. Give each team the appropriate Topic Card. Then tell your class:

Imagine that you are members of a 1980s sports team from your category. The six teams are The Collegiate Team (NCAA® March Madness™), The Lakers Team (LA Lakers), The Ice Team (Figure Skating), The Golf Team (SENIOR PGA TOUR), Beach Volleyball, and The 49ers (San Francisco 49ers). Each team wants its sport to be Number One with Celebrate The Century™ voters.

Teams try to get votes like politicians do: by campaigning. Each team will go on a bus tour of the United States, giving sports demonstrations and playing games to get people to vote for it.

▲ **DISTRIBUTE** and review Worksheets A and B, and the U.S. road maps. All teams begin in Denver, Colorado. The object of the game is to get as many votes as possible with the time and money allotted. The team that gets the most votes wins.

● **TO BEGIN,** plot the first leg of a sample trip together as a class. Choose a metropolitan starting location other than Denver. Look at the map and Population Chart to find a city to visit. Calculate how long it would take to get to that city based on road mileage. How much of your budget would you use? How many votes would you get? Is the trip worth it? Decide what the best choice would be.

Then let the teams go to work. Teams can work on this project for whatever time period you wish. They can work at home, or you might give them several class periods within one week to finish, with homework optional. Teams do not need to spend all of their money or use up all 31 days to end the project. You can end the project any time and have teams compare how many cities they visited and how many votes they accrued. Have the class discuss the relative merits of visiting small, medium, and large cities, because each has a different formula.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Math; Geography; Teamwork

Technology: Internet access

Ballot Topics: All Sports Topics

Time: In Class: 3 to 5 class periods. At Home: Optional.

Materials: Calculators; writing materials; 6 U.S. road maps

Worksheets: Pages 11 through 12

Teacher Prep Time: Half an hour

☐ **TO CONCLUDE,** if possible, attend a sports event in one of these categories with your class!

● **TO EXTEND** the lesson, students might write to the campaign headquarters of the Democratic or Republican Party to ask how campaign managers plan which cities candidates should visit when on the campaign trail.

▶ Get the Zip Codes for cities where you want to get "votes" with the U.S. Postal Service's Zip Code finder <http://www.usps.com>. Then try using the Internet to calculate mileage between cities using the Zip Codes. Go to <http://www.yahoo.com> and click on the word "maps" and then type the city you are starting from. Use "city center" as an address. Click "get map." On the next page, click "driving directions" and enter the starting and ending Zip Codes. Click "get directions" to see the distance in miles between the two cities. Also, students can check out sports that interest young people at Yahooligans' Sports and Recreation Page <http://www.yahooligans.com/Sports_and_Recreation>.

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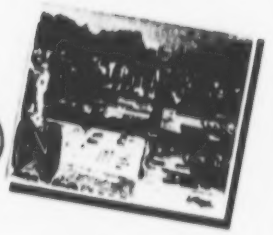
LESSON 6

COMMEMORATION CELEBRATION



Objective: To appreciate history in the context of one's own community

☐ **BEGIN** by asking your class why the United States Postal Service issues "commemorative" stamps. What does "commemorate" mean? When we commemorate, we honor the memory of someone or something. Some famous commemorations of the 1980s are the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the AIDS quilt. (See Topic Cards.) Why is it important to remember the past? What can history teach us?

If possible, bring several commemorative stamps into class. Do any students or parents have stamp collections that the class might view? Show commemorative stamps featured on the back of Lesson Card 2.

Tell your class that they are going to create special "Home Town" stamps to commemorate some person, thing, or event that is important to their community's history. Each school can submit its favorite stamp to the United States Postal Service. We will post some of them on our Celebrate The Century™ Web site. (School work will not be made into USPS stamps.)

Start by investigating your community's history. Look for streets, corners, memorials, statues, or parks named after local people. Local libraries often have documents on local history. If yours does, arrange a field trip to the library. The class might also find information at the town or county tourist information bureau, the town hall, and from local government officials. Who or what was not commemorated?

● **DISCUSS:** What would the class like to commemorate? It might be a person, animal, place, event, or flower! Because each student will draw her or his own stamp, there is no need for consensus! The more diverse the ideas, the better.

To create stamps: Reproduce and distribute Worksheet page 13. Cut out the inside of the stamp frame. Lay the frame on a piece of drawing paper and mark the corners. Remove the frame and draw the stamp using crayon, markers, and/or paint. After the drawing or painting is finished, tape or glue the stamp frame over it. Make sure students remember to write in the "stamp's" postage, its title, and the "USA" insignia.

In the box below the stamp frame, students should write or affix a

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Art: History: Language Arts: Research

Technology: Internet access

Ballot Topics: Vietnam Veterans Memorial; AIDS Awareness

Time: In Class: One period. At Home: One week.

Materials: Art materials; scissors; glue or tape; commemorative stamps (optional); Topic Cards

Worksheet: Page 13

Teacher Prep Time: 15 minutes

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▲ **TO CONCLUDE,** create a bulletin board of all the student "stamps" called Commemoration Celebration. Submit one stamp project (only one per school) by March 31, 1999, to Celebrate The Century™, United States Postal Service, PO BOX 44142, WASHINGTON DC 20078-0026. All original art becomes the property of the United States Postal Service and cannot be returned.

☐ **TO EXTEND** the lesson, create more stamps. One stamp could commemorate something in your state history. Another might commemorate a (living) pet, relative, teacher, or friend. Or a student could commemorate an exciting or important event in his or her own recent history.

▶ View commemorative stamps in full color at <http://www.stampsonline.com>. Then use "Design A Stamp" at <http://www.usps.com/ctc> where students can print out a stamp frame and design and color or paint their version of any stamp. These designs might make an interesting bulletin board.

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LESSON 7

VIDEO DOCUMENTARY

Objective: To develop oral language skills

In this lesson, the class creates a video talk-show documentary of the 1980s. Students in the class must have access to at least one video camera for this project.

☐ **TO BEGIN,** have the class read the 1980s Topic Cards. Note that two of the topics are about talk shows and camcorders. Tell your students that they are going to create their own talk-show documentary all about the 1980s. They will do it with a series of interviews.

Divide the class up into teams of two. Have each team choose one 1980s Ballot Topic on which to focus. (Encourage variety in choice of topics.)

Before going any further, each team must find at least one "guest" to interview about the topic. Several "guests" would be better. See the worksheet for suggestions. If they can't find anyone to interview, they should choose a different topic.

▲ **NEXT,** teams should research their topics for information and ideas to talk about. Have them make a list of about 20 questions. Some questions should be broad and open-ended, such as, "What do you think about the L.A. Lakers?" or "Why do you like figure skating?" Some questions should be more specific and technical, such as "Who was a better player: Larry Bird or Magic Johnson?" or "Which is harder in figure skating, a jump or a spin?"

Check the team's list of interview questions before they conduct the interview. One team member should operate the camera while the other team member does the interviewing. Brainstorm with your students what locations would be fun for different segments.

Each team's taped segment might last about two minutes. After all of the teams have taped their segments, edit all the segments together onto one videotape.

● **TO CONCLUDE** the lesson, invite parents or another class to come in and view the resulting Video Documentary of the 1980s.

☐ **TO EXTEND** the lesson, get even more creative with your 1980s Video Documentary. Interview some imaginary figures from the 1980s. See your worksheet for details.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Language Arts; History; Teamwork

Technology: Video; slide show or presentation software; Internet access; scanner

Ballot Topics: All 30

Time: In Class: About 3 class periods. At Home: A few days.

Materials: Video camera and tape; TV and VCR; writing materials

Worksheet: Resource Guide, page 14

Teacher Prep Time: 15 minutes

▶ Students can work in teams to create presentations (using a computer presentation program if available or if not, a word processor) about their community in the 1980s. They might visit the library, read newspaper archives, and talk to parents and neighbors who lived in their community and remember the 1980s well. They can scan photos in to be part of the presentation. Each team can research and report on a different aspect of the community.

If students can create Web pages, they might want to highlight the community by participating in Community Share Web® <http://www.gsn.org/csw>. Students can choose from eight categories and create a Web site that highlights that aspect of their community.

A FIELD TRIP

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VOTE
STAMP ON HISTORY!
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LESSON 8

AEROBIC DEMOCRACY

Objective: To involve students in exercising democracy

Is democracy in your community in good shape? Does it have a strong heart? Or does it need some aerobic exercise? Voting is a cornerstone of democracy. Unfortunately, not all Americans take advantage of their privilege to vote. Are the voting numbers in your community at a healthy high?

The Celebrate The Century™ program encourages everyone in America to vote. In this lesson, kids take a look at the health of democracy in their community and use the 1980s aerobics craze to campaign for greater voter participation. You may want to use this lesson in the late spring, before a school budget vote, or save it to use before any other public vote.

☐ **DISCUSS** with your class the importance of voting. How does democracy depend on voting? Who has fought for the right to vote? Review your People & Events Topic Cards. Revisit 1960s Kit Lesson 1, Voting Rights Challenge. Ask: What is the role of voting in a communist country? What does voting mean without freedom of speech? How does public demonstration influence politics?

Have your class write a business letter (see Worksheet page 15) to their Secretary of State and ask for your county's voting statistics. Or they might write to a local agency (e.g., League of Women Voters) to ask for the numbers. You can find the address for your Secretary of State at your local library. You can find some of the addresses online at <http://www.nass.org>.

Ask for the number of registered voters versus the number of adults in your county. Also ask for the number of people who voted in the last election versus the number of registered voters.

▲ **GRAPH** the numbers you receive. A pie chart can show what percentage of the population votes. Compare percentage of voters in your county to the state percentage of voters.

● **TO CONCLUDE** the lesson, stage a student demonstration. Find a place to demonstrate that is frequented by local voters, such as a shopping mall or grocery store. (You may want to get an official permit.) Create placards about "exercising" your right to vote. Have students create an "exercise your right to vote" cheer. At the demonstration, students should wear aerobics clothes and march carrying their placards. Every so often, they should do a few minutes of aerobic exercise while chanting their cheer. If there is no vote upcoming, make it a "Register to Vote" demonstration.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Citizenship; Language Arts; Physical Education; Social Studies

Technology: Internet access

Ballot Topics: Fall of the Berlin Wall; Arms Reduction Treaty; Vietnam Veterans Memorial; Aerobics

Time: In Class: 3 class periods plus a field trip

Materials: Writing materials; Topic Cards; computer chart-making program (optional); placard-making materials; aerobics clothing for all

Worksheet: Resource Guide page 15

Teacher Prep Time: Variable, up to an hour or more

☐ **TO EXTEND** the lesson, have students create a voting survey. Administer it to adults in the community. Ask questions such as: Are you a registered voter? How often do you vote? Did you vote in the last state election? Why or why not? Remember to include personal data questions: the participant's age, gender, level of education, occupation, marital status, and town of residence. Later, the class can tabulate the results and see if the numbers reveal any trends. Did more men or women vote? Did younger people vote less than older people?

▶ Students can find their Senators and Representatives in Congress using the Library of Congress' Thomas Web site <http://thomas.loc.gov>. They can look up who represents them, their committees, a record of votes, plus more. Students might also read "How Our Laws Are Made" and "Enactment of a Law" or search for bills by number or keywords. They can also see historic documents, photographs, movies, and sound clips at the Library of Congress' American Memory Web site <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem>. Also note that the Web site for Secretary of State offices is <http://www.nass.org>. Have students learn about other states by reading state home pages. Click on "States" then click on the name of the state.

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LESSON 9

Cat Tales

Objective: To develop creative writing and oral presentation skills

☐ **BEGIN** by reading the *Cats* Topic Card. Has anyone in class ever seen a musical production in a theater, or a musical movie, such as *The Lion King*? Explain that the smash hit musical *Cats* is based on a book of poems written for children by a poet, T.S. Eliot. If possible, find a copy of Eliot's *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats* to share with the children.

The students will write their own Cat Tales. First, brainstorm together all the different kinds of cats: house cats, feral cats (house cats that have become wild); ocelots; tigers; lions; cheetahs; and so on. Make a list on the board. Then ask the children to find some books in the library on cats of all kinds. Share the books together as a class.

● **ASK** each child to decide what kind of cat to be. If more than one child would like to be the same kind of cat, have them team up to create a Cat Tale together. Have children create personalities for their cats. Are they sweet, scary, smart, foolish, young, old, happy, or sad?

Once your class is ready to write, distribute Worksheet page 16 to help them get started. Tell them they are going to write a story about their cat. The story should be written in the first person. Explain the use of simile and metaphor. The story should have a beginning, a middle, and an end; should include who, what, where, how, and why; and should include a "problem" that the cat must resolve.

When all of the children have finished their Cat Tales, have them read aloud to the class. Put all of the Cat Tales together in a class book.

▲ **TO EXTEND** the lesson, have the children further dramatize their Cat Tales. They can plan costumes and makeup to look like the cats. Several cats — or even the whole class — might act out each "tale" that is read by one cat. The music teacher might be able to help the students find some music to play behind the reading of their stories.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Language Arts; Music; Library Research

Technology: Word processor; clip art or scanner; video camera; VCR

Ballet Topic: *Cats*

Time: In Class: 2 or 3 class periods plus a library visit

Materials: Writing materials; Topic Card; costumes and makeup (optional)

Worksheet: Resource Guide page 16

Teacher Prep Time: 5 minutes

▶

Animal Tales: Visit animals at an online zoo. Students can pick an animal and write a "tale" about that animal and its life. They can use the Cat Tales worksheet "How to Write a Cat Tale," by crossing out the word "cat" and writing in the animal. They might type their Animal Tales on a computer. Students can draw, scan in, or use clip art of their animals. At the San Diego Zoo Web site <http://www.sandiegozoo.org/zoo>, kids can see many of the 3,800 animals (800 different species) housed at the zoo. For a list of other online zoos around the country and the world, see ZooNet at <http://www.mindspring.com/~zoonet>.

Students might tape their presentations of Cat Tales and Animal Tales and ask the local cable channel to show the tape on its network.

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LESSON 10

Fun in the Eighties

Objective: To make history come alive for kids

Take a half day or a full day to hold a 1980s celebration. This lesson makes a great wrap-up for your 1980s Celebrate The Century™ program.

Brainstorm ideas with your class for your Fun in the Eighties day. Base your ideas on the ballot topics and the things that you have learned about the 1980s so far. Choose a variety of things to do. Here are some suggestions:

☐ Have students come dressed as characters from any of the 1980s ballot topics: characters from *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial*, Cabbage Patch Kids®, country singers, basketball players, etc.

● Find someone who can demonstrate break dancing for the class. Ask that person to teach the class some break-dancing moves.

▲ Find someone who can play the guitar to come in and sing country music.

☐ Find someone who knows two-step dancing to come in and teach it to a few bold student volunteers.

● Have a 15-minute aerobics exercise class. Even better, have a jazzercise class. See if you can find a 1980s jazzercise videotape, perhaps one by Judi Sheppard Missett.

▲ Get a grandparent who golfs to come in and demonstrate golfing to the class.

☐ Have a beach volleyball game outdoors. Sprinkle some sand around to simulate the beach. Get an audiotape of the ocean waves and play it loud.

● Watch part of a Horowitz video or listen to part of a recording of a Horowitz concert.

▲ Watch a Cosby show on videotape. Discuss the role of the media in "normalizing" race relations.

☐ Have students create a Trivia Challenge quiz game. Divide the class into two teams. The day before the event, have each team make up 30 difficult questions on the Topic Cards for the other team. On your festival day, have teams fire questions at each other. You might create 30 questions, as well, and quiz the whole class. Let students scramble for the Topic Cards to find answers nobody knows.

● Allow different students to videotape the whole day.

You might conclude this day by having your class vote for their favorite Celebrate The Century™ stamp topics. Be sure to mail your class' envelope by Feb. 28, 1999.

▶ Students can use the Internet during the activities of the day. For example, they can use the U.S. Postal Service Web site <http://www.usps.com/ctc> to create stamps that represent their favorite ballot topic of the 1980s or to play interactive games on ballot topics. Kids can also play the Encarta Challenge game and find more info on ballot topics at the Encarta Online Web site <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>. While they are at the Encarta Online Web site, they can create trivia games for one another from the information on ballot topics in Encarta Concise Encyclopedia.

CURRICULUM CONNECTION:

Citizenship; Language Arts; Music; Physical Education; Social Studies

Technology: Internet access

Ballot Topics: All 30

Time: In Class: 1/2 day or 1 day. At Home: 1 week.

Materials: VCR and TV; tape or CD player; various recordings; camcorder; volleyball equipment plus sand; Topic Cards

Teacher Prep Time: Various, up to several hours. Students can help prep, too.

A FIELD TRIP THROUGH

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VOTE
STAMP ON HISTORY!
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CELEBRATE

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The San Francisco 49ers dominated the National Football League during the 1980s. Quarterback Joe Montana was known for his ability to stay calm under pressure. He could "think on his feet" and adjust quickly to changes. Montana's partnership with wide receiver Jerry Rice was a winning combination. The 49ers planned their offense carefully. Before a game, they prepared a "ready list" of 25 plays. They also prepared a flexible list of plays for particular situations. This combination of flexibility and planning allowed them to introduce new plays to throw the opposition off balance. It also helped them avoid confusion when responding to unexpected defensive formations.

The 49ers won the Super Bowl in 1982, 1985, 1989, and 1990. They were the first team to win back-to-back Super Bowls since Pittsburgh won in the 1970s.

Click

Joe Montana is the only player to be named Super Bowl Most Valuable Player three times, in 1982, 1985, and 1990. In 1989, the honor went to teammate Jerry Rice. In Super Bowl games, Montana completed 68 percent of his passes, and never threw an interception.

Bill Walsh was named Coach of the Eighties by the Pro Football Hall of Fame Board of Selectors.

How were the 1981, 1982, and 1983 seasons for the 49ers different? Find out by reading the history section, called "Glory" [illegible] Web site <http://www.sf49ers.com>.

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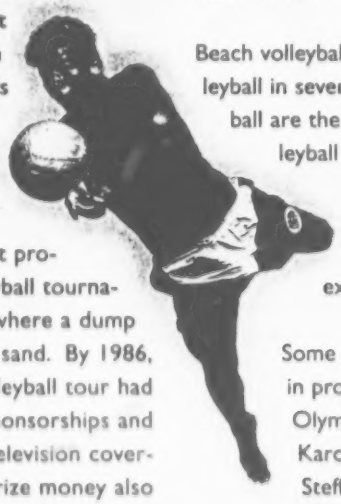
BEACH VOLLEYBALL
SPORTS

What noncoastal states sponsored tournaments in 1987? Check out <http://www.volleyball.org/history_bea

Click

For years, people played volleyball on the beach just for fun. Beach volleyball began on the beaches of Southern California in 1930. It became a nationally recognized sport during the 1980s, when it expanded to hundreds of tournaments. Beach volleyball is played outdoors on a sand court. Indoor volleyball requires a special wooden floor, but professional beach volleyball tournaments can be played anywhere a dump truck drops a load of sand. By 1986, the pro beach volleyball tour had gained corporate sponsorships and received national television coverage. Prize money also increased, going from $52,000 in 1980 to $4.5 million by 1996. At the 1996 summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, 24 men's and 16 women's teams competed in the first Olympic Games beach volleyball tournament.



Beach volleyball differs from indoor volleyball in several ways. The court and the ball are the same size, but beach volleyball is played by two-person teams, instead of six. Players generally compete barefoot, unless the sand is extremely hot.

Some of the best known names in pro beach volleyball are Olympic gold medalists Karch Kiraly and Kent Steffes, and top women's money winners Karolyn Kirby and Liz Masakayan.

Check volleyball terms in an online glossary <http://www.usatoday.com/olympics/ovb/ovbmgl.htm>

17

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1980
AIDS Awareness

In 1981, a new and terrifying disease was identified: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV breaks down the body's immune system, which protects people from germs and illnesses. It does this by destroying the white blood cells, or "T-cells," which usually protect the body from infection. A person with HIV does not automatically have AIDS. He or she may stay healthy for many years. AIDS is diagnosed either after a person's T-cell count has dropped below a certain level, or after a person develops an illness associated with AIDS. Many types of illnesses can be fatal to people with AIDS because their body's immune response is so weak. Today between 600,000 and 1 million people in the U.S. and about 22 million people worldwide are living with the HIV virus.

It took more than two years to identify HIV as the cause of AIDS. With this information, researchers were able to develop tests that can detect the virus in blood samples.

The AIDS Memorial Quilt is one way AIDS victims are remembered. The quilt was started by The Names Project in 1987. It is made up of more than 45,000 individual panels and memorializes people who lost their lives to AIDS.

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Starting with the STS-1 in 1981, information and photographs about all shuttle missions are on this NASA Web site. Click here mission planned? <http://www.ksc.nasa.gov/shuttle/missions/missions.html>

A shuttle is a vehicle that carries passengers back and forth on a regular route. American space shuttles do just that, carrying astronauts between the Earth and outer space. *Columbia*, the first American space shuttle, was launched in April 1981. The Space Transportation System (STS), or space shuttle, differs from previous spacecraft, because it is reusable. The space shuttle is launched into space by rockets but can land on a runway like an airplane when it returns to earth.

A shuttle flight crew can have as many as eight people. The mission commander and pilot are both professional astronauts. They are responsible for flying the spacecraft and returning it successfully to earth. Other crew members handle elements of the shuttle's particular mission. They do not have to be astronauts.

In 1986, the shuttle *Challenger* exploded shortly after launch, killing its seven crew members. No shuttles were launched for almost three years after the *Challenger* disaster, while the program was studied and evaluated. During this period, hundreds of changes were made to the shuttle craft, and new safety controls were established.

The *Challenger* crew included teacher Christa McAuliffe. McAuliffe was on the *Challenger* to learn about space so she could teach students better.

Today, four shuttles are in operation: *Columbia*, *Discovery*, *Atlantis*, and the *Endeavour*, which replaced the *Challenger*.

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Click Read about compact discs in the PC Webopaedia <http://www.pcwebopedia.com/compact_disc.html>

One 1980s invention made it possible to hold an entire set of encyclopedias in the palm of your hand: the compact disc (CD). CDs store huge amounts of sound, video, or text on a thin plastic disc. Digitized information is encoded on the bottom of the CD in a series of tiny pits and spaces. A reflective aluminum layer and a clear plastic coating cover each disc. To play back information, a laser beam bounces light off the pattern of pits and spaces on the spinning disc. An optical sensor "reads" the reflections as digital data.

Music CDs are a big improvement over both vinyl records and cassette tapes, which wear out and lose sound quality as they are played. Because a laser beam is used to read a CD, no part of the CD player ever touches the encoded side of the disc. This means they don't wear out.

Music CD sales have increased since the mid-1980s. Today, compact discs outsell all other music recording formats.

CDs can hold pictures and sound as well as words, which makes them perfect for computers. Most software and computer games are now available on CD-ROM, a special kind of CD that can be read by a computer's CD-ROM drive.

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What did Ted Turner develop on cable in the 1980s? Look him up in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.c

Click

For cable television subscribers, the answer to the question "What is on TV?" changed a lot in the 1980s. That is because the cable television industry grew by leaps and bounds. In 1979, there were only about 16 basic national cable networks. By 1989, there were more than 50. The number of viewers increased, too. By 1987, half of American homes subscribed to cable TV. Cable grew during the 1980s because more programming was available, and equipment for distribution systems was improved. Federal deregulation and general economic prosperity were also factors.

Cable television was available in the 1940s, but only in areas that had trouble receiving television signals. By the 1980s, commercial communications satellites allowed local, independent television stations to broadcast nationwide. The station sent its signals to a satellite, which then sent it to a cable operator. The cable operator then distributed the programs to local subscribers.

HBO, the first premium movie channel, began delivering programming nationwide via satellite in 1975. Other major cable stations launched during the 1980s included Discovery Channel, CNN, and The Weather Channel.

Cable television changed the music industry. Music television channels like MTV, VH1, and CMT feature music videos. This has made a recording artist's looks more important, because people can see as well as hear the artist.

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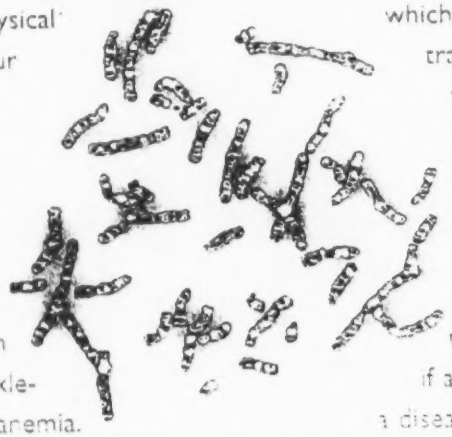
Look at the chromosome map for humans at <http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/Data/#human>.

Click

What color are your eyes? Are you tall or short? It all depends on your genes! The human body is made up of trillions of cells. Each cell contains genes - genetic information we inherit from our parents. Our genes determine the physical traits we receive from our parents. They can also influence what diseases we may get. Scientists have shown that changes in genes are responsible for more than 4,000 hereditary diseases, such as cystic fibrosis and sickle-cell anemia.



In 1988, a national research project called the Human Genome Project was funded. Its goal was to identify and "map" the estimated 80,000 genes that make up the human genome. Genes can be located and "mapped" because they appear in specific, fixed locations on human chromosomes. Gene mapping will help scientists learn which genes cause which traits. With this information, doctors hope to come up with new and better ways to diagnose, treat, and even prevent disease. This could include tests that might be able to predict if a person is likely to get a disease. New drugs could be developed to target the problem genes. In some cases, a new kind of treatment called gene therapy might make it possible to correct or replace a problem gene.

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AEROBICS
1980s
LIFESTYLE

Pick an aerobic routine and see if you can do it. If you need help with the directions, use the aerobics dictionary in this

"Sweat it out!" "Feel the burn!" "You can do it!" shouted aerobics instructors to groups of exercisers in the 1980s. Aerobic dancing, or "aerobics," began with the fitness craze in the early 1970s. It combined music, dance, and calisthenics to get people moving. People could change the music and movements to make exercise fun. Aerobics became even more popular after Judi Sheppard Missett developed "Jazzercise," a combination of jazz dance and exercise. By 1988, almost half a million students regularly attended Jazzercise classes. Jacki Sorensen's Aerobic Dancing classes were also very popular in the 1980s. Many more Americans attended other aerobics classes or created their own routines.

Others worked out at home by following tapes they put in their VCRs.

Any exercise that requires an increased intake of oxygen, such as running, bicycling, or swimming, is "aerobic" exercise. Aerobic exercise helps develop the respiratory and circulatory systems. It tones muscles. Because oxygen is required to burn calories, it also helps people lose weight.

Aerobics became even more popular after actress Jane Fonda began making exercise videos. In her tapes, Fonda was the teacher, and the viewers formed the class. Fonda also wrote *Jane Fonda's Workout Book*. It became a best-seller in 1982.

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Minivans
1980s

Pick out a minivan from the online car showrooms. Which has the most volume or space inside? Use an auto company's .com> <http://www.ford.com> or <http://www.chrysler.com>.

The new American "family car" of the 1980s was the minivan, a cross between a van and a passenger car. Vans had been around for a long time, but they were equipped more like trucks than passenger cars and were sold mostly for business purposes. To encourage former passenger car owners to buy minivans, carmakers made them as convenient and comfortable as possible. They equipped minivans more like passenger cars than trucks or vans that were used to haul things. Minivans had enough seats for five to seven people. This appealed to families and other people who had to carry many passengers. The rear seats could be folded down or removed to increase cargo room. They were not too tall for most garages. They were easy to drive, and riding in a minivan felt more like riding in a car than a truck.

Minivans caught on quickly. In 1983, the Chrysler Corporation introduced the Plymouth Voyager and the Dodge Caravan. Both Ford and Chevy offered minivans in 1985 – the Ford Aerostar and Chevy Astro.

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Mountain Biking
1980
LIFESTYLE

Click Why do mountain bikes have fat tires? Visit the Science of Cycling exhibit at <http://www.explorat
It takes a special bike
to handle a mountain or a dirt trail. In
the 1980s many people discovered mountain bikes.
These bikes had sturdy, lightweight frames and knobby tires.
They were designed specifically for off-road conditions. Mountain
bikes began in Northern California during the early 1970s. A group of
local cyclists started a club where they began racing old bikes downhill from
the 2,571-foot peak of Mount Tamalpais. Hard rides on rough dirt and mountain
trails were too much for street bicycles, so the bikers began to modify their
bikes. During the 1980s mountain bikes got better and better. Frames were made lighter
and stiffer. New kinds of suspension, better brakes, and suspension systems were
added. The mountain bike fad spread slowly at first, because some early bikes cost
between $1,300 and $1,500. Mountain biking really took off after 1982, when
lower-priced, more-produced bikes like the Specialized Stumpjumper and the
Univega Alpina Pro were sold.
After 1982, sales skyrocketed. By 1990
mountain bikes accounted for about
half of U.S. bike sales. Even people
who biked only on streets and
sidewalks bought them for their
sturdiness and stable ride.
Mountain biking spread
around the world
during the 1980s.
27

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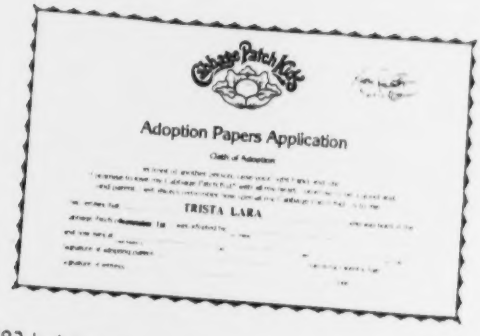
1980s
STYLE
Cabbage
Patch Kids



During the 1983 holiday season, shoppers fought to "adopt" (buy) the season's hottest new toy: the Cabbage Patch Kids . These baby dolls had vinyl heads on soft, stuffed bodies, complete with bellybuttons. Each came with its own unique name, "birth certificate," and "adoption papers." Art student Xavier Roberts made the first dolls. He called them "Little People," dressed them in baby clothes, and gave each a name. The dolls, complete with "birth certificates," were sold at arts and crafts shows for a $40 "adoption fee." As interest rose, a big toy manufacturer began making the dolls, which were renamed "Cabbage Patch Kids ." They were a huge hit. Even though nearly three million dolls were delivered in 1983, it was still not enough. By the holiday season, people were desperate to buy the hard-to-find dolls. They stood in long lines at stores that expected deliveries. Occasionally fights erupted among overeager shoppers.

The frenzy surrounding Cabbage Patch Kids eventually died down. Still, 65 million of the dolls had been "adopted" by 1990.

Click Read about Cabbage Patch Kids® at <http://www.cabbagepatchkids.com>

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CAMCORDERS
1980s

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How did Oprah Winfrey get started in TV? Read her biography at <http://www.oprah.com/show/oprahs-bio.html>. Read Geraldo Rivera's pro

Oprah Winfrey. Phil Donahue. Regis and Kathie Lee. Talk shows — and talk show hosts like these — were everywhere on TV in the 1980s. Television talk shows began in the 1950s. They featured hosts who chatted with interesting and sometimes famous guests. Their purpose was simply entertainment. By the 1980s, a new "interactive" style had become popular. Interactive talk shows entertained and often educated their audiences by focusing on a single topic. The studio audience took part in the discussion. Sometimes, members of the viewing audience participated by telephone.

The first host to rely on the interactive format was Phil Donahue.

The Donahue Show started in 1967. It lasted for 29 years, ending in 1996.

The first national broadcast of *The Oprah Winfrey Show* was in 1986. Its host, Oprah Winfrey, has become one of the most successful African-American women in history.

The number of talk shows grew quickly during the 1980s. The great success of Phil Donahue and Oprah Winfrey inspired many imitators. The fast-growing cable industry provided more channels for shows. Another factor was cost: talk shows were cheaper to produce than a weekly TV series.

Soon, competition for ratings grew fierce. To keep audiences tuned in, many talk shows began to rely more on controversial topics that many people thought should remain private.

...ues for talk shows at <http://www.geraldo.com/bl/more.htm>. Look up Phil Donahue in Encarta Online <http://encarta.msn.com/ctc>.

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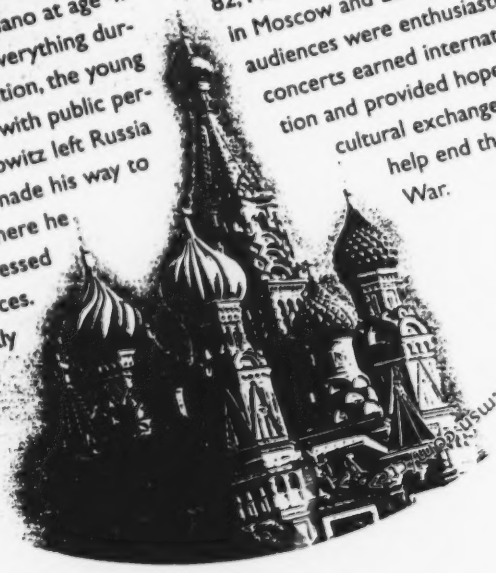
Read more about Horowitz and hear him play in an audio file at <http://classicalmus.com/bmgclassics/biography/horowitz.html>. Look it up Online <http://encarta.msn.com>

What do piano concerts have to do with world politics? In 1986, a Russian pianist named Vladimir Horowitz hoped to become an "ambassador of peace" when he gave two concerts in Russia. Horowitz was born in Russia but had lived in New York for decades. He had not returned to Russia for more than 60 years.

Horowitz began playing the piano at age 4. After his family lost nearly everything during the 1917 Russian Revolution, the young Horowitz supported them with public performances. In 1925, Horowitz left Russia to study music. He made his way to New York in 1928, where he soon impressed American audiences. He quickly became one of the highest-paid musicians in the world.

Horowitz had many bad memories of Russia. For most of his life he refused to return, but as he got older, he longed to see his homeland again. In 1985, the U.S. and the Soviet Union eased decades of Cold War tension by agreeing to learn more about each other's cultures. The next year, at age 82, Horowitz agreed to give concerts in Moscow and Leningrad. His Russian audiences were enthusiastic. The concerts earned international attention and provided hope that cultural exchanges might help end the Cold War.



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Fall of the Berlin Wall
1989
People &
Events

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ARMS REDUCTION TREATY
1980
People &
Events

After World War II, the world's two "superpowers" - the U.S. and the Soviet Union - became locked in a Cold War that lasted for almost 50 years. Each country felt threatened by the other. To protect themselves and their allies, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union built up large armies and made lots of weapons.

In December 1987, the U.S. and the Soviet Union signed an important agreement - the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev met in Washington. They agreed to destroy 846 American and 1,846 Soviet intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The INF Treaty marked the first time the two nations had eliminated an entire class of missile systems throughout the world. The treaty also said that representatives from each country could inspect the other to be sure that the weapons were gone. Getting rid of so many weapons was a big step toward ending the Cold War.

After the INF Treaty was signed, relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union seemed to improve, and the arsenals of both countries were reduced.

The INF Treaty was one of several arms control agreements between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

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1980
People &
Events

Click See the memorial to women in the Vietnam War at <http://www.nps.gov/vive/index2.htm>. Visit the Vietnam online at <http://www.vietvet.org/thewall.htm>
The Vietnam Veterans Memorial, located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., was dedicated in 1982. The memorial, which is commonly called "The Wall," is really two walls, which meet to form a giant "V." Constructed of polished black granite set into the earth, it contains the names of more than 58,000 men and women who died or remain missing in Vietnam. The memorial is one of the most visited sites in Washington. Visitors can frequently be seen taking rubbings of names and leaving mementos to the dead. The National Park Service collects and stores all items left at The Wall.
After Congress authorized the memorial in 1980, a design contest was held that attracted more than 1,400 entries. The jury unanimously selected the design of Maya Ying Lin, a 21 year-old architectural student at Yale University. Because The Wall did not look like a traditional war memorial, many groups, including some Vietnam veterans, did not like it. To address these concerns, The *Statue of the Three Servicemen* was added nearby in 1984. A second statue, *The Vietnam Women's Memorial*, was added in 1993 to honor the women who served in Vietnam. It depicts three women, one of whom is caring for a wounded serviceman.

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AMERICAN HOSTAGES FREED
1984
People &
Events

What TV news show grew out of news coverage of the American hostage situation? Find out at <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/caseweb/ab
Click
5
Throughout 1980
Americans tied yellow ribbons to
trees, porches, and signposts to show their
support for American hostages held captive
in Iran. Why were these Americans held
hostage? The U.S.-supported Iranian shah,
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in January 1979, revolu-
tionary Khomeini troops drove the shah out of Iran.
Fundamentalist Khomeini chose Ayatollah Ruhollah
Khomeini become Iran's leader. When the shah
became sick, President Jimmy Carter agreed to let
him come to the U.S. for medical treatment. In protest
of this decision, on November 4, 1979, Iranian militants
seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the capital of Iran. They took embassy staff members
hostage. The hostages were blindfolded, bound, beaten, and abused in other ways.
A secret mission sent by President Carter to free the hostages in April 1980 didn't work.
Three helicopters broke down. Another one crashed with a transport plane, and eight
American soldiers died. Americans celebrated the hostages' release after they were
finally freed on January 20, 1981, immediately after President Ronald Reagan's inau-
guration. They had endured 444 days (nearly 15 months) of captivity.
The idea to display yellow ribbons in support of the hostages came from
the 1973 pop song "Tie A Yellow Ribbon (Round the Old Oak Tree)"
which begins, "I'm comin' home, I've done my time."
A ticker-tape parade to honor the hostages was held in
New York City on January 30, 1981.

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ARTS &
ENTERTAINMENT
ET
THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL

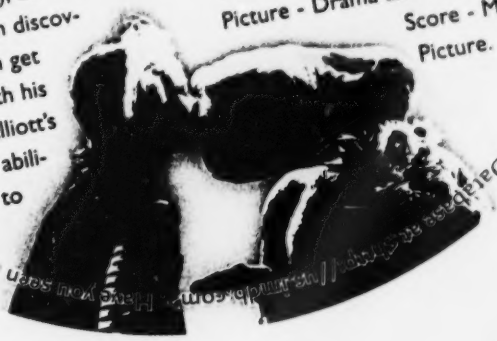
Who was the screenwriter of the movie *E.T.*? Check *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* in the Academy Awards database at <http://www.academyawards.org> or in the Internet Movie Database at <http://www.imdb.com>. Have you seen any other movies written by this author?

Click

"E.T. phone home." With these sad words, the big-eyed alien in the 1982 movie *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* won America's hearts. This blockbuster hit told the story of a lonely boy named Elliott (Henry Thomas) who finds a loveable alien accidentally stranded on Earth and names him E.T. Even though they become good friends, E.T. is homesick and longs to return to his own planet. A science fiction comic strip and a TV phone commercial give E.T. the idea to "phone home." Elliott, with help from his sister Gertie (Drew Barrymore) and his brother Michael (Robert MacNaughton), does his best to protect his E.T. from discovery and help him get in touch with his spaceship. Elliott's unusual ability to communicate with E.T. shows us that despite physical differences, everyone shares common emotions like love and loneliness. Made for just $10.3 million, *E.T.* became one of the most successful and highest-grossing movies ever. It also received rave reviews for its childlike innocence and tension-filled drama.

E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial was directed by Steven Spielberg.

The film won four Academy Awards® including ones for original score and sound and visual effects. It also won Golden Globes for Best Motion Picture - Drama and Best Original Score - Motion Picture.



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Country Music
ARTS &
ENTERTAINMENT

Look up winners of the Country Music Awards during the 1980s at <http://www.cma-awards.org/search/awardslist.html>. Listen to Dolly Parton or other singers in the history of country music at <http://www.roughstock.com/history>.

In the mid-1980s, the old, traditional sounds of country music became new again. This was because young country musicians such as Reba McEntire, Ricky Skaggs, George Strait, and Emmylou Harris hit the charts. They were called "new traditionalists." These artists and others took country music back to its roots instead of trying to produce "crossover" country music that would also appeal to pop music fans. The traditional combination of guitar, fiddle, and steel guitar was updated with drums, electric bass, and keyboards. The music of the new traditionalists showed the influence of honky-tonk, rockabilly, bluegrass, and western swing.

Country music started with the ballads, folk songs, and popular songs brought to the American South by English, Scottish, and Irish settlers. African-American music influenced it as well. Country music was originally popular with people who settled in the Appalachian Mountains.

Popular movies such as *Urban Cowboy* (1980) helped country music's audience grow. Even Americans who lived in cities wore cowboy hats, jeans, and cowboy boots. One popular pastime was riding a "mechanical bull" - a machine that could imitate the movements of a bucking bronco.

The startup of two country music cable television stations and more country music radio stations also helped the music become more popular.

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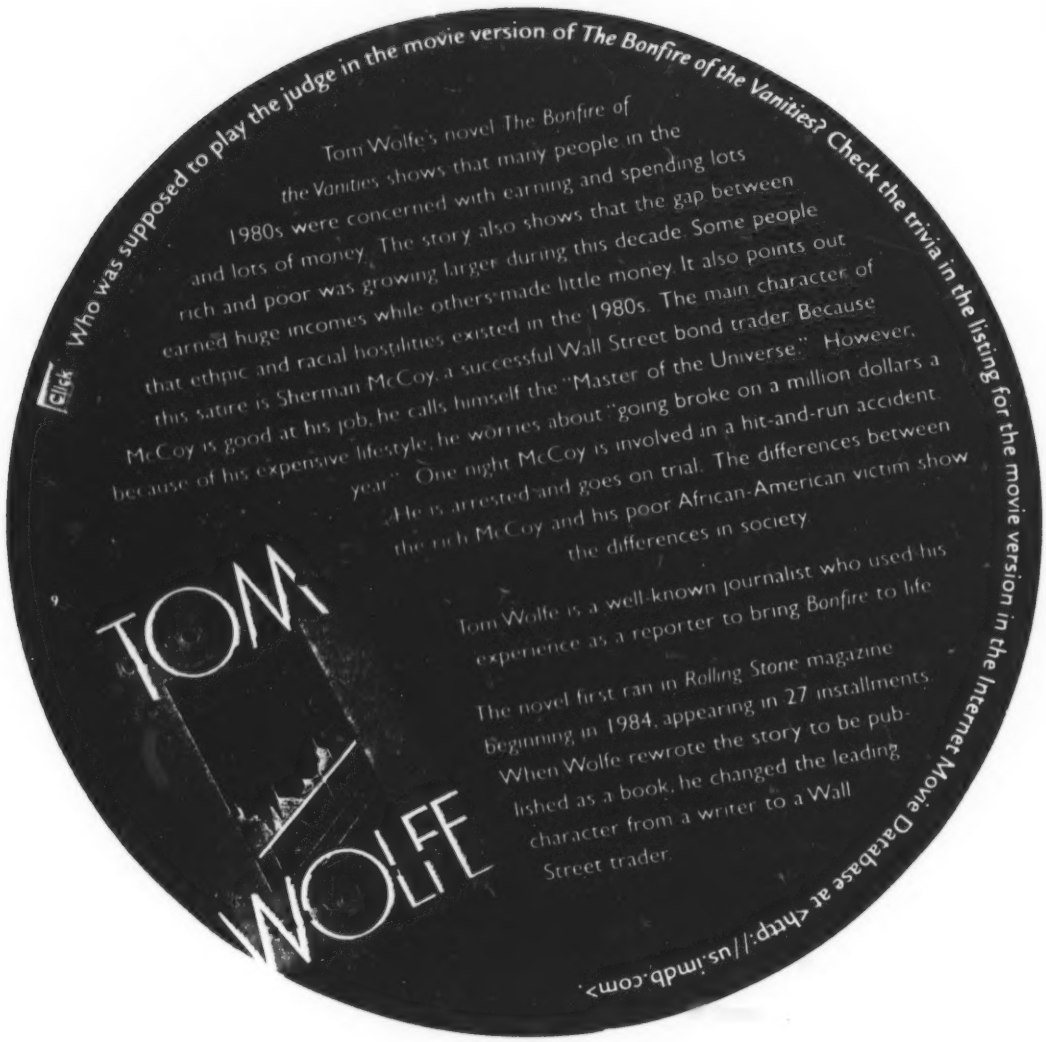
The
Bonfire
of the
Vanities
ARTS &
ENTERTAINMENT


Who was supposed to play the judge in the movie version of The Bonfire of the Vanities? Check the trivia in the listing for the movie version in the Internet Movie Database at <http://us.imdb.com>.
Click
Tom Wolfe's novel The Bonfire of the Vanities shows that many people in the 1980s were concerned with earning and spending lots and lots of money. The story also shows that the gap between rich and poor was growing larger during this decade. Some people earned huge incomes while others made little money. It also points out that ethnic and racial hostilities existed in the 1980s. The main character of this satire is Sherman McCoy, a successful Wall Street bond trader. Because McCoy is good at his job, he calls himself the "Master of the Universe." However, because of his expensive lifestyle, he worries about "going broke on a million dollars a year." One night McCoy is involved in a hit-and-run accident. He is arrested and goes on trial. The differences between the rich McCoy and his poor African-American victim show the differences in society.
Tom Wolfe is a well-known journalist who used his experience as a reporter to bring Bonfire to life.
The novel first ran in Rolling Stone magazine beginning in 1984, appearing in 27 installments. When Wolfe rewrote the story to be published as a book, he changed the leading character from a writer to a Wall Street trader.
TOM WOLFE

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LAKERS VS. CELTICS
LOS ANG
AKER
BOSTON CELTICS
SPORTS

See video clips of stars like Magic Johnson and Kareem Abdul Jabbar of the Lakers and Larry Bird of the Celtics in the NBA theater at <http://www.nba.com/theater>
Click
15
The hottest basketball rivalry in the 1980s was between the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics. It pitted Earvin "Magic" Johnson against Larry Bird, and it helped raise fan interest in professional basketball during the 1980s. Players like Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar helped the Lakers win the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship five times during the decade. The Celtics, with players like Larry Bird and Kevin McHale, went to the NBA Finals five times and won three. The 1985 NBA championship was especially exciting. For the ninth time the Lakers and the Celtics met in the NBA Finals, and it was the first time the Lakers beat their long-time rival. When the Lakers won again in 1987 and 1988, they became the first team to win twice in a row since the Celtics in 1968 and 1969.
Larry Bird and Magic Johnson first competed against each other in the 1979 National Collegiate Athletic Association finals. The excitement surrounding their matchup helped start NCAA March Madness. (See NCAA March Madness Topic Card.)
In November 1991, Magic Johnson revealed that he was infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Johnson announced he would retire from the NBA. He did not retire from public life, however, and began a campaign to raise money and public awareness about HIV and AIDS.

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KING COBRA
1980
SPORTS
SENIOR PGA TOUR

Click How much money did Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus make from the PGA TOUR and the SENIOR PGA TOUR? Find out at <http://www.golf.com/tour/srpga/bios>
14
Golf is a great game for young and old people. But when professional athletes get older they usually have to retire. The SENIOR PGA TOUR is unusual in professional sports. It gives older players a chance to compete and face challenges similar to those faced by the younger players of the regular PGA TOUR. The SENIOR PGA TOUR also gives fans a chance to see great golf masters like Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, and Jack Nicklaus compete.
The SENIOR PGA TOUR was one of the most successful new professional sports ventures of the 1980's. The tour began with just two tourna-ments in 1980. By 1990, there were 42. Prize money also increased, in the 1980's, going from $250,000 in 1980 to more than $18 million in 1996.
Since 1987, SENIOR PGA TOUR events have had two Pro-Am days followed by a 54-hole tourna-ment (the regular PGA TOUR players play 72-hole tournament). Pro-Am means professional and ama-teur golfers get to play together. These days have become important part of the tour's financial success. This is because amateur golfers pay to play with the professional golfers.
The biggest events on the SENIOR PGA TOUR are the U.S. Senior Open, the Senior Players Championship, The Tradition, and the PGA Seniors' Championship.

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NIS
1980
SPORTS
Figure Skating

Click 'Look up ice skating stars Scott Hamilton and Katarina Witt in the American Profiles <http://www.starsonice.com>. Why was skating a part of Hamilton's life when he was a child?
What sport combines ice, music, and athletic skill? Figure skating! Skating gained popularity during the 1980s. Many skating champions became international celebrities. Scott Hamilton dominated men's figure skating during the first half of the decade, winning four U.S. and four World Championships in a row. His 1984 Olympic gold medal made him the first American man to win the figure skating gold since 1960. The greatest female skating star of the 1980s was East German skater Katarina Witt. She won four World Championships and earned gold medals at the 1984 and 1988 Olympic Games. Witt was the first woman in more than 50 years to win twice in a row.
Competitive figure skating includes individual men's and women's competition, pairs skating, and ice dancing. Singles competition has two parts: a short program and a longer, free-skating program. In the short program, skaters choose their own music, but they must include certain required moves in their routine. In the free-skating competition, skaters can show off their most daring and imaginative jumps and spins. Pairs skating involves two skaters performing together. It includes overhead lifts, throw jumps, and individual side-by-side jumps. In ice dancing competition, a couple creates a dance with a certain style and performs it on the ice.

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NCAA March Madness
POTSDAM
SPORTS

Where will the men's and women's NCAA teams play in this year's NCAA "March Madness"? Check the NCAA Web site <http://www.ncaa.org> to see which teams have top rankings. Which teams do you think will be in NCAA "March Madness" this year? Check the sports pages to see
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CATS
ARTS &
ENTERTAINMENT

CATS
What do you get when you mix poetry, musical theater, dancing, and cats? Singing cats in a Broadway musical called Cats. The show opened in New York in 1982. It was an immediate hit with audiences. The show was based on T.S. Eliot's book of poems, Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats. All but two of its songs used words from the book. Andrew Lloyd Webber composed the music. Cast members performed songs and dances on a set that looked like a giant garbage dump. In the show, characters such as Rum-Tum Tugger, Skimbleshanks, Growltiger, Rumpleteazer, and Macavity end up at a dance called the Jellicle Ball. At the ball, one cat, Grizabella, is chosen to ascend to Heaviside, where she is given a tenth life. Grizabella performs the show's best-known song, Memory.
To prepare for their roles, the actors had to spend hours on their hands and knees, moving like cats. In one exercise, they stood in a circle with their eyes closed and then they scattered about the room. With eyes still closed, they had to find their way back to the circle - in the original order.
Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats was originally published in October 1939.
10
click
Did the actors in Cats like cats? Read an article at the Tony Awards site, after searching on Cats at <http://www.tonys.org>. Download 15-second clips from songs. Memory or The Jellicle Ball from Cats as .wmp. <http://www.reallyusefull.com/Cats/index.html>.

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